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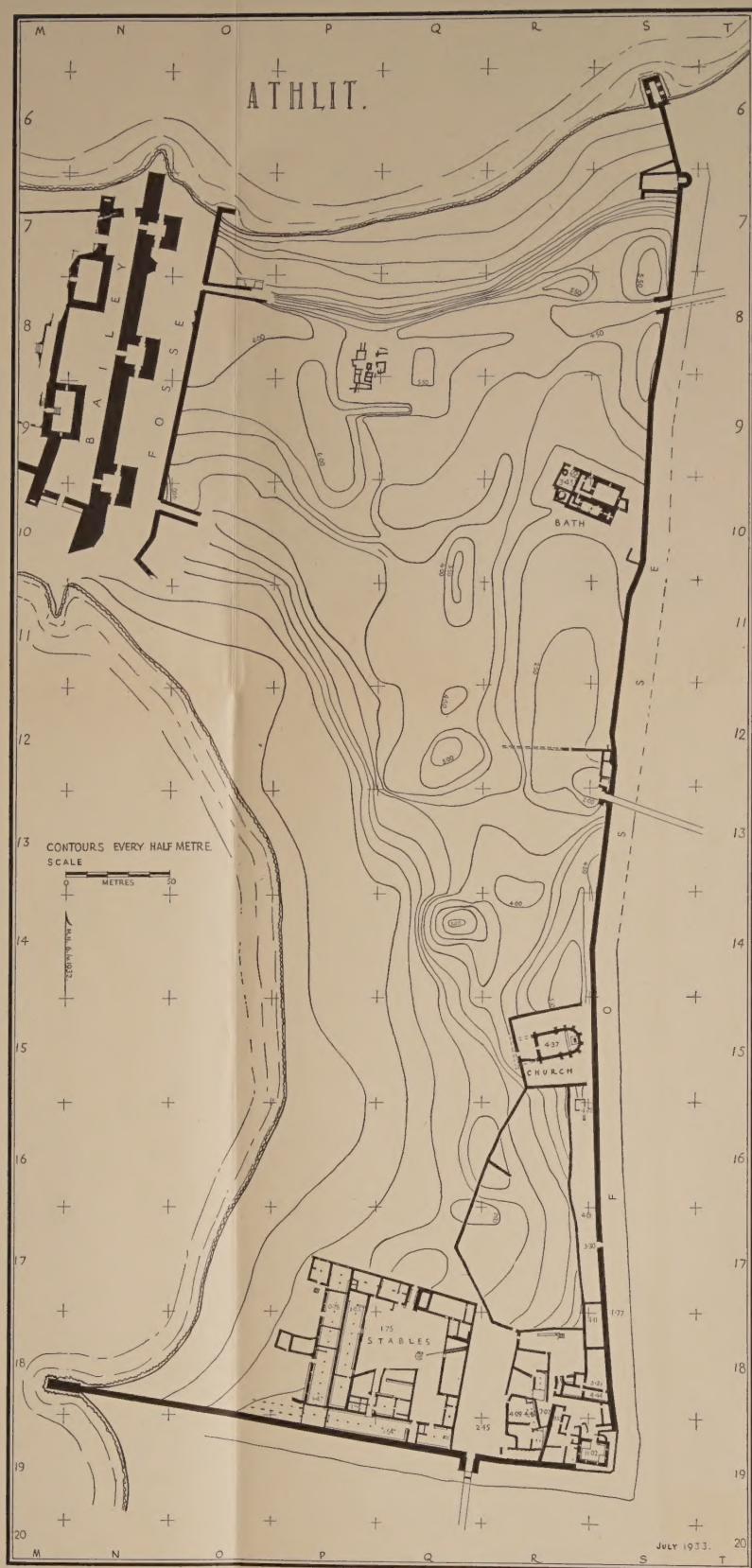


FIG. 1

EXCAVATIONS AT PILGRIMS' CASTLE, 'ATLIT, (1932); THE ANCIENT TELL AND THE OUTER DEFENCES OF THE CASTLE

DURING 1932 excavations were carried on at two corners of the medieval faubourg, the south-west and north-west (Fig. 1, opposite). At these two points the immediate object was to ascertain whether the faubourg was protected against attack from the beaches on the west and north; on neither side, however, was a continuous defensive wall found. What at first seemed to be the southern end of a western wall turned out to be one side of a large square enclosure opposite the south-eastern fort. This contained extensive stables which are still in course of clearance. To the north of this a small church was discovered. At the north-western corner of the faubourg the work led to an examination of the outer defences of the castle: the entrance leading from the two beaches into the fosse, the three gate-towers in the eastern bailey wall, and the arrangement of the bailey wall itself. At the same time fresh evidence of earlier occupation came to light at this end of the site, corroborating results obtained in 1930-1 at the south-eastern cemetery¹ and elsewhere. There is now evidence to show that the site was first occupied at least as early as the Late Bronze period, beginning about 1500 B.C., and remained in occupation more or less continuously down to the end of the Roman period. The following report summarizes this evidence and discusses the preliminary stages in the fortification of the Castle.

1. *The Ancient Tell*

The medieval faubourg occupied the isthmus, the castle the promontory of a long peninsula running north by west (Fig. 1, opposite).² To-day its rocky spine can be followed northwards as far as the south-east fort, north of which it falls away to below sea-level. The rock does not reappear except as a platform on the west of the castle where it is washed by the sea. Yet the surface of the site rises steadily from south to north, reaching its highest point opposite the east end of the castle. In P-8, a sounding has shown that more than half this height is due to stratified deposit, that it is a *tell*. Incidental finds show that this *tell* extended eastward into the modern salt-pans outside the town wall, beyond U-7, &c.; southward as far as the church in R-15 and a little beyond. Presumably it extended westward also, beneath the castle, and is described by the chronicler as it appeared before the castle was built: 'a broad, fat headland, jutting out into the sea and naturally fortified with

¹ See *Quarterly of the Department of Antiquities*, Vol. II, Nos. 2-3, p. 41.

² *Ibid.*, Fig. 1, opposite p. 41.

cliffs on the north, west and south. . . .¹ On the east it was presumably not lower than the existing part of the *tell*, from which it is now cut off by a fosse and bailey cut across the neck of the headland.

The stratification of the *tell* about 100 metres east of the fosse appeared in a sounding made in P-8, when the foundations of the expedition house and museum were being dug. The results are shown in Fig. 3, p. 148. The lowest and oldest material consisted of a group of three large jars of gritty drab ware

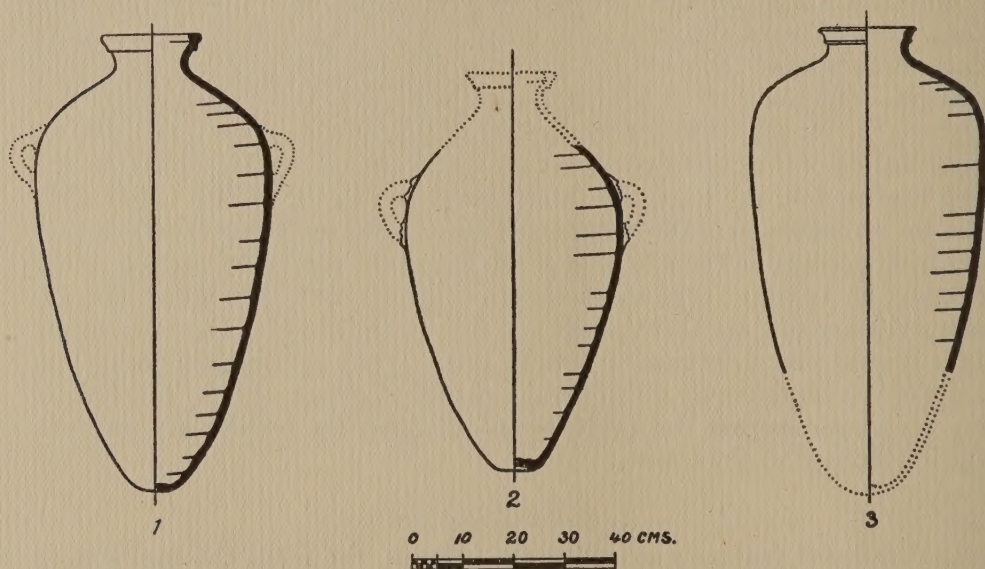


FIG. 2

burning red, Fig. 2.² They were found lying on their sides, one above the other two, all cracked, not one complete. The top one served as cradle for a child burial (Pl. LVIII, fig. 1). Beside it was a jug with a double handle and pinched mouth, of thin light red ware decorated with glossy bright red streaks.³ Underneath the lower jars were several little jugs of polished brown ware, each with double handles, covered with a glossy burnished slip, red or chocolate, that

¹ Jacobus de Vitriaco, *Historia Orientalis*, lib. III, in *Gesta Dei per Francos*, ed. Bongars (Hanover, 1611), p. 1131.

² Resembling jars from the 'Pre-Amenophis III and Amenophis III levels' at Beisan, i.e. not later than 1375 B.C. Cf. G. M. FitzGerald, the *Four Canaanite Temples of Beth-Shan, Part II, The Pottery* (Philadelphia, 1930), Pl. XLII, 1, 2, 9.

³ Cf. Albright, *The Excavation of Tell Beit-Mirsim*, Annual of the American Schools of Oriental Research, Vol. XII, 1932; Pl. 9, p. 103, Nos. 8-10.

EXCAVATIONS AT PILGRIMS' CASTLE, 'ATLIT, (1932)

recalls the best work of the Middle Bronze period (Pl. LVIII, figs. 2 and 3). The whole group may be dated to the transition from the Middle to Late Bronze Age c. 1600-1400 B.C., not much earlier than typical Late Bronze sherds, painted red on buff, which were picked up in the surrounding filling, or scattered Mycenaean sherds picked up in the south-eastern cemetery.¹ Above, there was over a metre of almost barren sand, very different from the compact grey earth in which the jars were buried; and above the sand, a layer of powdery, cindery earth containing sherds of clumsy water-jars and other types characteristic of Persian and Hellenistic burials in the south-eastern cemetery: chiefly heavy amphorae with loop handles; small amphorae with weak little handles, square shoulders and low rim at the mouth; lamps with a wide rim beginning at a sharp shoulder; dishes with a flanged base.² Mixed up with these were some of the intermediate forms of jars which were commoner on the north slope of the *tell* (Fig. 5, p. 150). Black varnished sherds also occurred, mostly plain Hellenistic ware, though there was one black-figure fragment of the so-called Kabeiric class that may be dated to the end of the fifth century B.C.³ (Pl. LIX, fig. 1). The latter end of the Hellenistic period was represented by sherds of what may be called red varnished, buff body-ware, resembling *terra sigillata* in surface though not in body, and also by some moulded lamps (Pl. LIX, fig. 2).⁴ At this level the clearing overlapped the foundations of a house, built of long, flat, squared stones bedded on the face, at one or two points two headers against a stretcher as in one of the slots of tomb 12 in the cemetery.⁵ Above this and separated from it by half a metre of blown sand were the foundations of the medieval houses, built of rough field stones set in mud mortar, difficult to trace and to plan, the thresholds alone being dressed. But in size and structure the houses do not appear to have been very different from the hovels of a backward Arab village of to-day. Typical of this medieval level were the two classes of glazed slip-ware, painted and *graffiato*, described in the preceding article in this volume, pp. 137-44. While the buff body, painted ware may have belonged exclusively to the Crusader occupation lasting from 1217 till 1291, the red body, *graffiato* ware evidently covered the Mamluk occupation of the fourteenth century as well. Some of the emblazoned pieces in the latter ware are characteristically European, but the bulk are typically Saracenic. With this pottery go the bronze buckles, pins,

¹ See *Quarterly*, Vol. II, Nos. 2-3, Pl. XX, handle of cup, smooth buff ware, painted red, from L-34.

² *Ibid.*, Pl. XIX, and Figs. 3 and 4, pp. 50 and 51 and Vol. III, Pl. XXIII illustrating the corresponding stratum II at Tall Abū Hawam, near Haifa.

³ *Quarterly*, Vol. II, Pl. XXXV, 979.

⁴ *Ibid.*, Pl. XXVI, 619.

⁵ *Ibid.*, Fig. 22, p. 64.

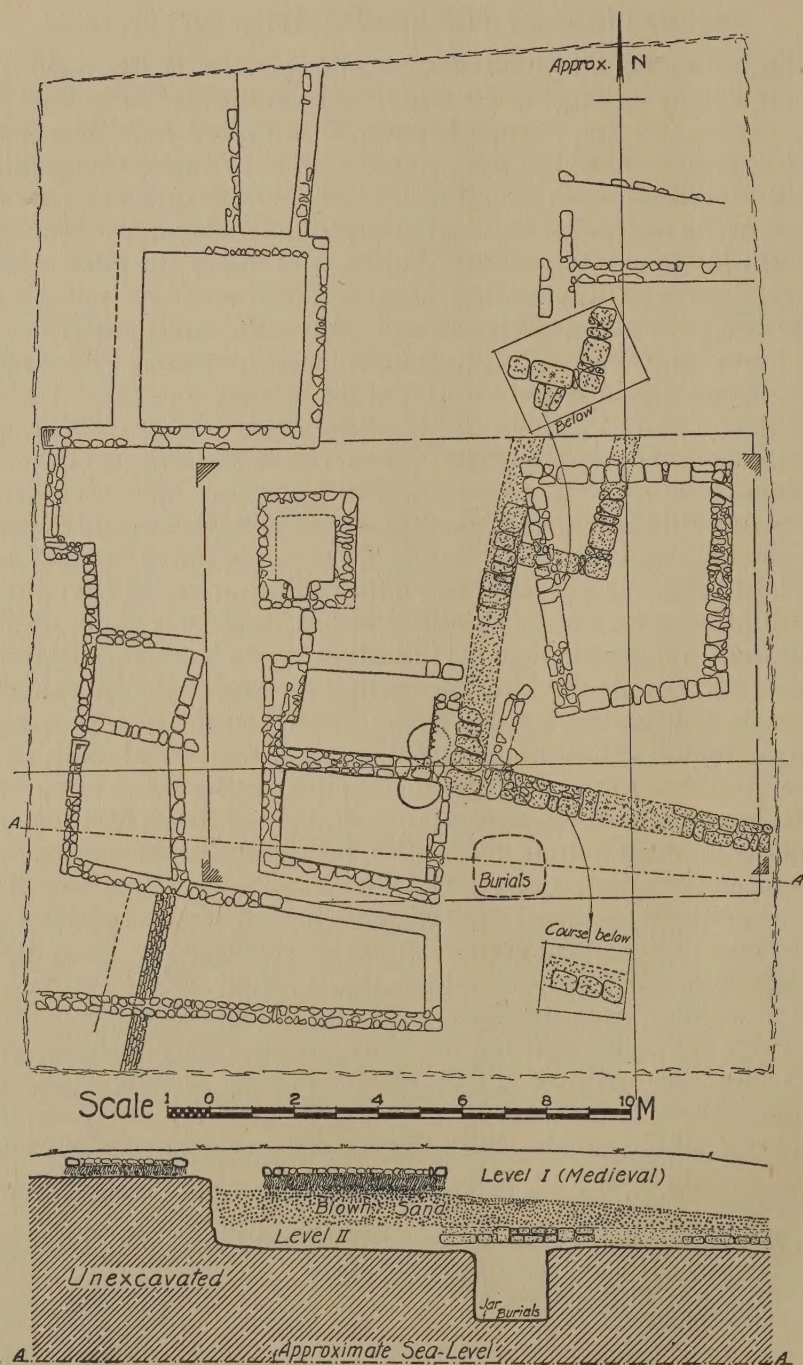


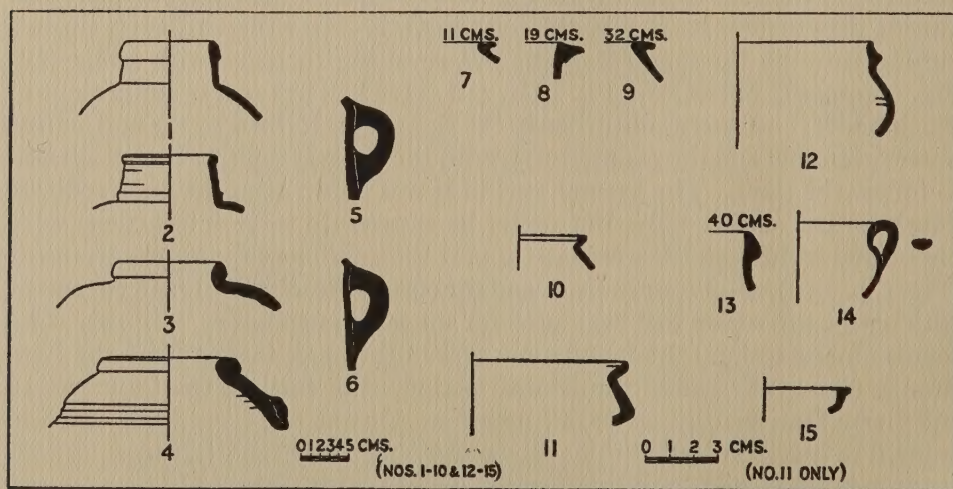
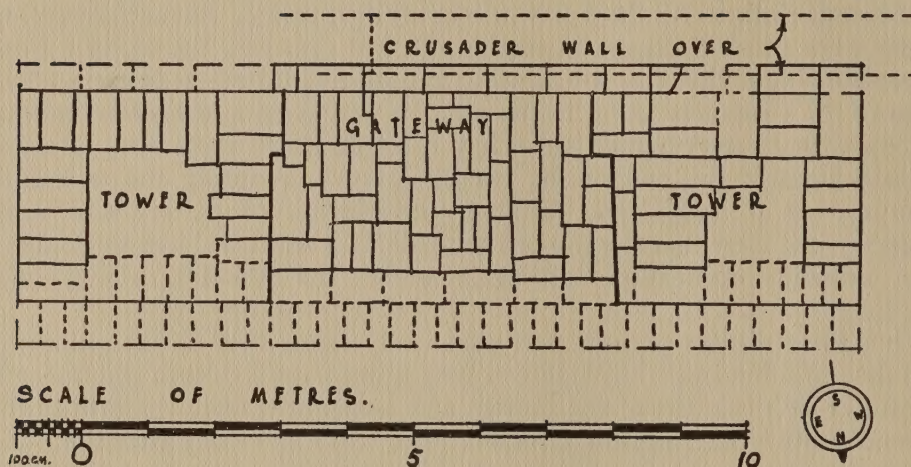
FIG. 3

EXCAVATIONS AT PILGRIMS' CASTLE, 'ATLIT, (1932)

aiglets, charms, &c., shown on Pl. LX, fig. 1 as well as similar buckles in bone (Pl. LX, fig. 2); and tiny bronze 'boot buttons' which may also have been used to decorate clothes. All these may belong to either period. But accompanying them were pendant crosses in mother-of-pearl (Pl. LX, fig. 2), of a form corresponding to the cross potent which appears on the obverse of every billon coin of the Crusaders found in this area, as well as on a few leaden tokens. Along with some Ayyubid and a few Mamluk issues, these were all coins minted towards the end of the twelfth century or during the thirteenth century, see p. 137 above. Taking the evidence of pottery and coins together it is clear that the top of the *tell* in P-8 was inhabited throughout the Crusader occupation and again under the Mamluk, though not for long.

Thus three distinct periods were principally represented in the sounding: (1) the transition from the Middle to Late Bronze, the sixteenth and fifteenth centuries B.C.; (2) part of the Persian and Hellenistic, from the fifth to the second century B.C.; (3) the Crusader (1217-91) and early Mamluk. But there were some sherds or coins to show that there was no long break between any of these periods except the interval from the Arab conquest down to the coming of the Crusaders. With this same exception the intervals have been covered by incidental finds elsewhere on the site. The longest series occurred at the foot of the *tell* on the north beach in O, P, Q-8, notably just outside the corridor leading to the fosse in O-8. Here the Crusaders made a cutting through the shoulder of the *tell*, revetting the sides with ashlar (Cf. Fig. 6, opposite p. 152, and Pls. LIX, 4; LXI, 1). The outer or lower slope of the shoulder remained undisturbed in the right angle formed by the northern or outer revetment and the counterscarp wall; the one was built, the other dressed to follow the slope. The greater part of it was blown sand, having medieval debris on the surface only, but under its eastern tip some foundations were discovered which had been used to support the infilling of the outer revetment (Fig. 4, p. 150), and between them and the corner a low bank of sand encrusted with hard earth which had been used for the same purpose (Pl. LIX, 4). The sherds on and around the foundations and in the bank ranged from the Late Bronze Age to the end of the Roman period. The earliest, the Late Bronze and Early Iron sherds, were not numerous. On the one hand there was one painted in black on buff with a marine *motif* of Mycenaean derivation, as well as some fragments of 'milk-bowl' ware; on the other, sherds of Cypriote red slip ware with mechanical bands in black; and the forms shown in Fig. 5: 1-9 belonging to water-jars of reddish ware, all amphorae except perhaps 8; 10, 12, 13, cooking pots of gritty brownish ware; 14, cup, red ware; 11, small

GATEWAY ON NORTH BEACH. [O-8.4]



EXCAVATIONS AT PILGRIMS' CASTLE, 'ATLIT, (1932)

dish, buff body, dark red slip highly burnished; 15, bowl, badly baked gritty red ware, red slip, probably burnished.¹

As in the sounding in P-8 and in the south-eastern cemetery, the plain red ware of the Persian and Hellenistic periods preponderated: the two kinds of amphorae, and typical bottles, lamps and dishes, together with some black varnished ware and a good deal of red varnished; also several Rhodian stamped jar handles, including the names of the chief priests Khrysaōr (c. 188 B.C.) and Aristeidas II,² and the potters Artimas and Diodotos.³ The life-like terracotta with rouged lips on Pl. LIX, fig. 3, also came from the bank in O-8. The close of the occupation was indicated by Roman ribbed sherds, and on and around the foundations of the gateway by twenty odd Imperial coins, *aes* III or IV of the fourth and fifth centuries, possibly the small change used for toll money. The gateway was plainly one of the northern entrances to an enclosed settlement on the *tell*. Its origin remains uncertain, but it is probable that it was still occupied during the Roman period, perhaps as a post station which is to be identified with *mutatio Certha*.⁴

A selection of sherds, similar to those found on the northern slope (cf. Fig. 5, p. 150), may be picked up anywhere on the bed of the modern salt-pans due east of the northern part of the site, in U-7, 8, 9 and eastwards (Fig. 1, opposite p. 145). Similar sherds have been found on the east side of the town ditch in S-8, evidently in the debris thrown up by the Crusaders in digging through part of the *tell*; and again as far south as the church in R-15, where the Crusaders disturbed the existing surface by digging graves as well as foundations. The southward extension of the *tell* may even have reached R-18, so meeting the border of the south-eastern cemetery. Just under the medieval floor east of the well, cremated burials which appear to belong to the second phase of the Early Iron Age, ninth to seventh centuries B.C., have recently been found (1933) in a filling containing older sherds dating from the beginning of Early Iron, with some of the Late Bronze and of the transition from the Middle Bronze, the last contemporary with the pots found at the bottom of the sounding in P-8. This early occupation extending eastward and southward from the headland would account for the rise of the medieval surface inside the town from east and south towards west and north. Both extensions appear to be arms of a *tell*, which originated on the headland

¹ With the exception of Nos. 8, 11, 14, they correspond to forms from Stratum III at Tall Abū Hawam, near Haifa, either referred to in the interim report in this volume of the *Quarterly*, p. 77, or since discovered.

² Pauly-Wissowa, Supplement V, col. 840, No. 307 and col. 836, No. 60 respectively.

³ M. P. Nilsson, *Timbres Amphoriques de Lindos* (Copenhagen, 1909), pp. 99, 159 respectively.

⁴ As suggested by Père F. M. Abel, O.P., *Guide Bleu, Syrie-Palestine* (Paris, 1932), p. 548.

itself. Assuming that the contours of the north end were then only a little lower than they are to-day, and that the headland then extended unbroken across the grid divisions, N, O, P (Fig. 1, opposite p. 145), an indispensable step in fortifying it would be to cut it off from the only good approach, the present *tell*. Both the fosse and bailey of the castle were practically at sea-level and were presumably excavated to this depth by the builders. In their excavations they would have completely destroyed a section of the *tell* more than 50 metres across, scattering sherds of every level in the course of excavation, and in fact the debris of such an upheaval has frequently turned up in the filling, underneath the first three or four metres of blown sand which has since silted up. Sherds of the latest occupations, the Hellenistic and Roman, have also been found on the *terre-plein* outside the counterscarp, only a few centimetres below the present surface. Naturally this area was kept clear of buildings so long as the castle was in a state of defence. Such a *tell*, superimposed on a rock massif, would account for the height of the inner or upper ward of the castle, and the fact that the inside of it is nowhere accessible from the surrounding undercrofts. In all probability they encase a solid core, which was formerly one with the *terre-plein* east of the fosse, the whole forming the 'broad fat headland, jutting out into the sea and naturally fortified with cliffs on the north, west and south', described in the chronicle of James of Vitry.¹ In 1217, when the pilgrims of the fifth Crusade chose it as the site of a new castle, they found it vacant. It seems likely that it had been deserted ever since the Arab invasion of the seventh century A.D., the close of the Byzantine period in Palestine.

2. *The Outer Defences of the Castle*

In approaching the castle from the landward or eastward side, its dominating feature is the half-ruined front of the northern of two great towers which formerly stood side by side (Cf. Fig. 6, opposite, and Pl. LXI, 1). It still stands to 34 metres, or 110 feet, almost its full height, although most of the upper half consists solely of rubble infilling; in the lower half where the ashlar survives it is still its original width, as shown by the corner on the north, Pl. LXV, 1 and the hanging stone of the south-east quoin, Pl. LXIV, 2. It had three floors, the lower two being pointed barrel vaults, the uppermost a lofty rib vaulted hall almost as high as the other two together. Of the twin tower at the south, only the ground floor remains. These two towers flanked the eastern angles of the main ward in the centre of the headland, and were connected by an internal corridor just inside the intervening curtain. Together

¹ P. 146, note (1).

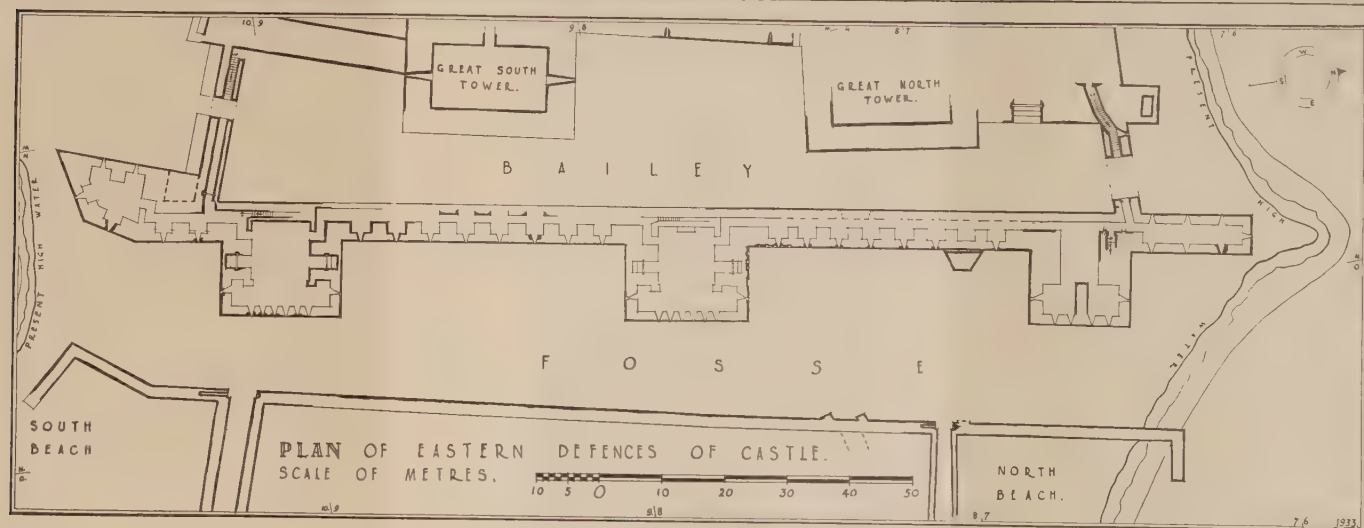
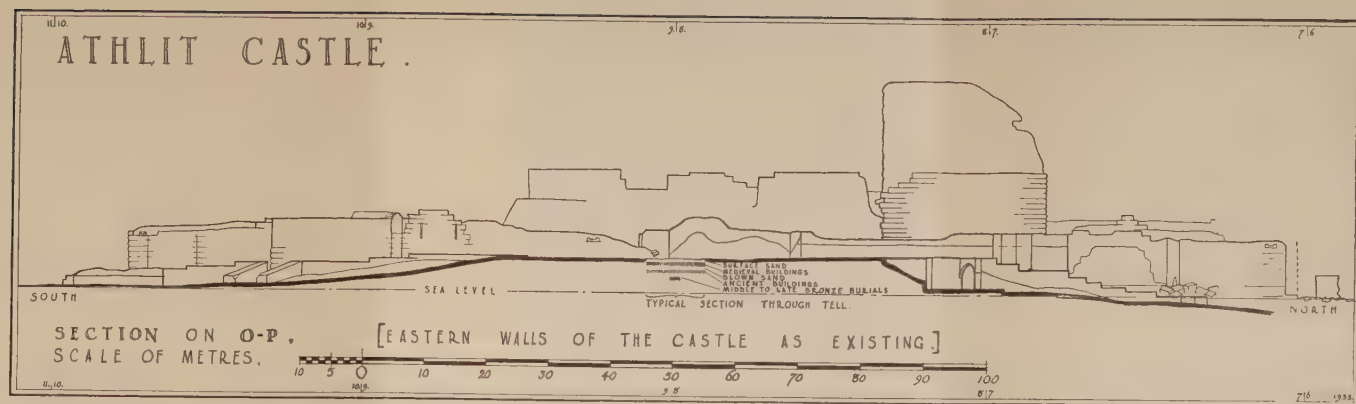
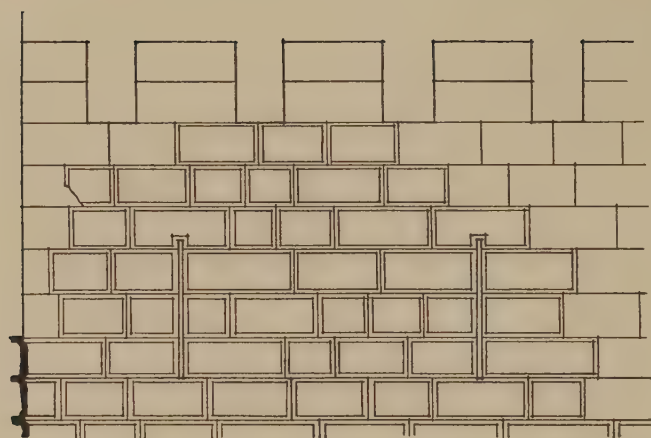


FIG. 6

they easily dominated the whole headland as well as the town on the beaches; they commanded a view of the distant plain running up to the foot of Mount Carmel on the east, and for seven or eight miles up and down the coast where summer dust would at once betray an approaching army. Below them almost at sea-level lay a bailey, protected by a wall stretching right across the neck of the headland; and in front of this wall ran the fosse, also at sea-level (Cf. Fig. 8, opposite p. 157). Three projecting towers, which were also gate towers, flanked the bailey wall and commanded the fosse. The fosse itself was normally approached through gateways at either end of the counterscarp, one opposite the north great tower, the other opposite the south great tower (Cf. Fig. 6, opposite p. 152). As has been argued on p. 152 above, the height of the counterscarp closely corresponded with the summit of the ancient *tell*. The bailey wall, which stands only a course or two short of its original height above the two arrow-slits just north of the south gate tower (see below, p. 155), had almost as great a relief over the counterscarp as it could have without blocking the command of the great towers over the *terre-plein* outside. The gate towers were a little higher than the bailey wall; only the south one is at all well preserved, but it must clearly have been only three or four courses lower than the highest part of the curtain wall adjoining the south side of the north great tower (see below, pp. 155 and 157), yet still not so high as to interrupt the direct line of fire from the top of the south great tower to the top of the counterscarp opposite. The relief of the two great towers over the bailey wall, and of the latter over the counterscarp bore about the same proportion to the command in either case. But in both the command depended upon one fixed factor, the relief of the existing headland or *tell*, which had to be covered in either direction. Granting this and given the actual intervals, the command follows. All three elements: fosse, bailey, and great towers, combine in one coherent scheme of defence.

Of the three the bailey wall has been most fully examined (Cf. Fig. 6, opposite p. 152). It opposed all approach from the landward side and could be defended along its entire front. High up a low vaulted corridor, or *chemin-de-ronde*, ran from end to end, and opening off it at regular intervals between the towers on the outer face were casemates about three metres wide, large enough to hold a relief of at least two men while two others worked the arrow-slit. Fig. 7¹ shows the two adjacent examples which fortunately survive just north of the south gate-tower (Pl. LXIII, 2). Elsewhere there are only the jambs of the casemates to mark the position, or merely the splayed, sloping lip of the slit in the course below (Pl. LXIV, 2). (Such indications are drawn in heavy

¹ See overleaf.

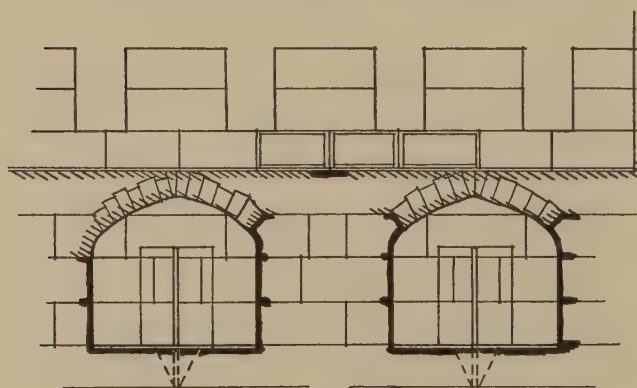


ARROW-SLITS ADJOINING SOUTH GATE TOWER.

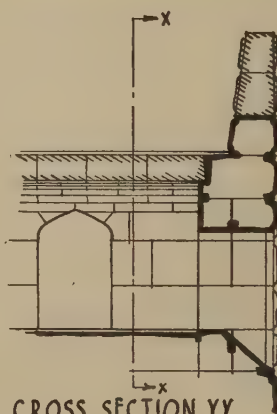
EXISTING STONES
SHOWN BLACK OR
BOSSSED.

SCALE OF METRES.

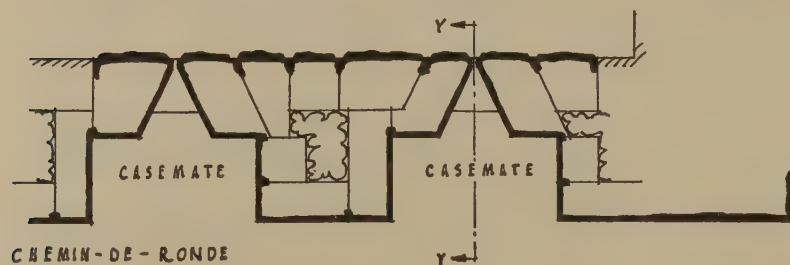
EXTERNAL [EAST] ELEVATION.



SECTIONAL ELEVATION XX. [WEST]



CROSS SECTION YY



CHEMIN-DE-RONDE

P L A N

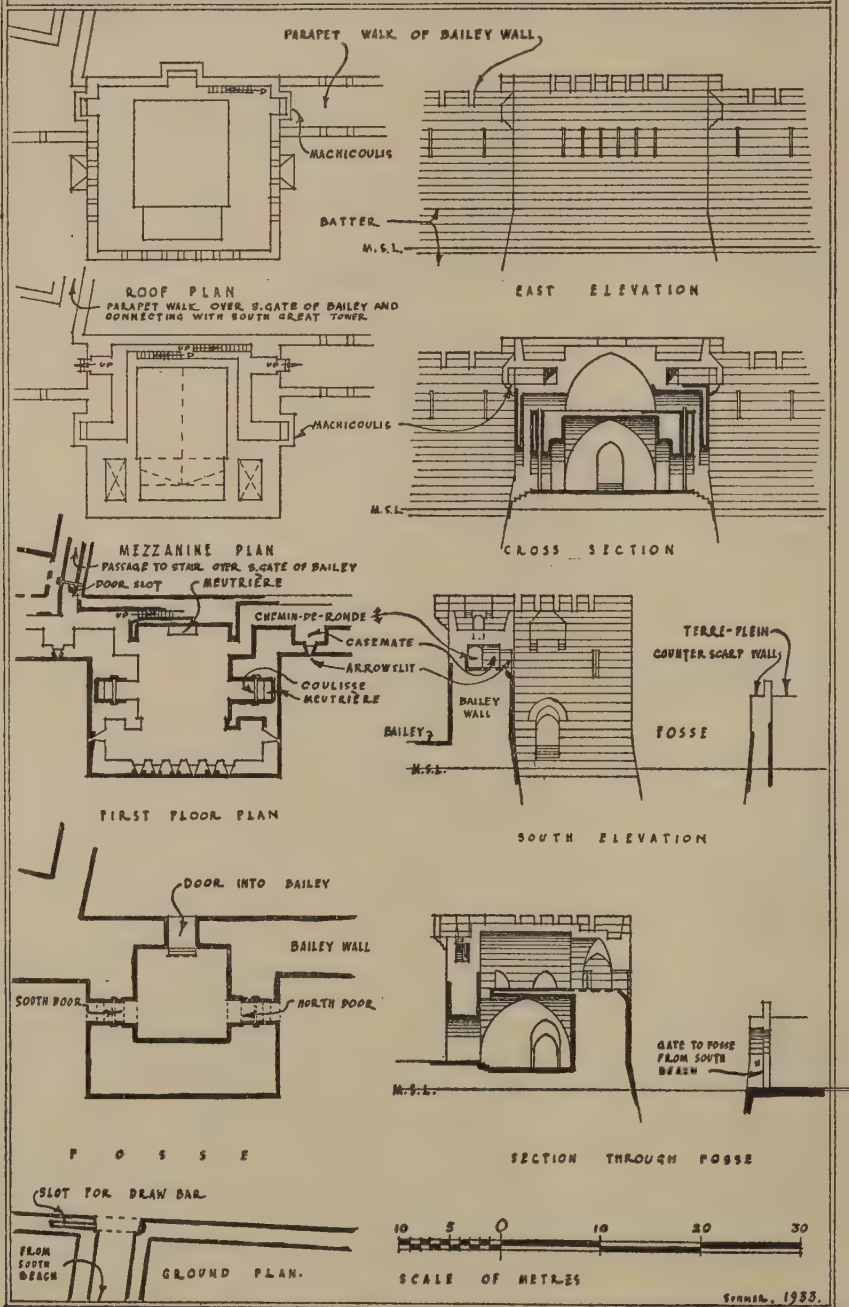
SOUTH
GATE TOWER

FIG. 7

line in Figs. 7 and 8 opposite pp. 155 and 157; while the restoration in fine line shows what no longer exists or has not yet been uncovered. The back of the wall in particular calls for further examination.) Supplemented by slits on the first floor of each gate-tower, those opening off the *chemin-de-ronde* completely covered the farther half of the fosse up to the counterscarp, as well as the *terre-plein* beyond. Above the *chemin-de-ronde* there may well have been an open parapet in front, to judge by the highest surviving part of the wall just above the two slits already referred to (Cf. Fig. 8, opposite p. 157). The addition of not more than two courses would be sufficient to give it a command which happens to correspond almost exactly with that of the original curtain wall at the south side of the main ward of the castle. Perhaps it should be restored with slits in alternate merlins, to resemble that on a smaller scale. Even so, with a double range of slits one above the other, the bailey wall could not cover the whole fosse, much less its own foot. From the middle of the fosse inwards was dead ground; and although the foot itself was strengthened against siege attack with a batter which slightly increased the massiveness of a solid wall already 6 metres or 19½ feet thick, the approach could be covered only by cross fire from the adjacent sides of the gate-towers or by vertical fire from the top of the wall. So far there is no evidence at all for a *bretèche* or continuous machicolation. Though stones belonging to it may still exist at the foot under some metres of sand and fallen masonry, this is improbable; there is hardly room for it between the present top of the wall and what was probably its former level. Hence responsibility for covering the approach to its foot would have fallen upon bowmen posted on either side of each gate-tower on the first floor and above. The back or inner side of the wall was quite straight, yet it was not likely to be exposed to direct attack. Even supposing that the enemy had forced the gates and penetrated into the bailey, the dead ground at its foot offered no shelter, since it was entirely covered by counter-fire from the main ward.

Besides enfilading the bailey wall and increasing its frontal fire, the gate-towers were strong points in themselves (Cf. Fig. 8 overleaf, illustrating the south gate-tower, the one most fully examined). They completed the frontal defence of the wall at the level of the *chemin-de-ronde* by fire from arrow-slits on the first floor. In front the south tower had apparently six slits on a frontage equivalent to four of those in the bailey wall, cf. Pl. LXII, 1 (where boys are placed under the positions of the first, third, and fifth, and the unbroken lip of the second can be seen). At the sides, only one slit was possible on this floor since the rest of the space was taken up by the portcullis and its machinery. But in all probability there was a parapet round the roof with room for

PILGRIMS' CASTLE, ATHLIT. SOUTH GATE-TOWER.



perhaps four slits on either side to enfilade the bailey wall, as well as seven in front. It was the gates, however, which the tower was chiefly intended to defend. Its eastern face was simply a massive screen to a main gateway in the bailey wall, with the double precaution of an outer gateway on either side (Pl. LXII, 2). Both of these were closed with a portcullis, defended from an overhead trap, a 'murder-hole' or *meurtrière*, just in front. The inner gateway, which must have had doors only, since there is no portcullis slot or *coulisse*, was also defended from a broad *meurtrière*. Thus the defence of all three gates was concentrated above, on the first floor. Its height had to be at least double that of the doorway arches in order to allow a *coulisse* of sufficient height to contain the portcullis when raised clear of the arch below. Ample height was in fact given by the rise combined with the deep backing of the great cross vault over the ground floor (Pl. LXIV, 1). The vault and the actual floor on top of it are practically intact, but above floor level not much of the original work remains. Fallen voussoirs from the vaults above cover most of the floor to a depth of a metre or more (Pl. LXIII, 1). Around this a much inferior parapet has been built, containing small slits for muskets. It is only at the north-west that there is any direct evidence for the elevation of the first floor. Over the north *meurtrière* and *coulisse* there is a low barrel vault, only just high enough to allow a man to stand up in the middle. Inside there is room enough only for two or three stooping men engaged in rolling projectiles into the *meurtrière* at the end. Hence the machinery for working both portcullises must have stood outside, in the big square bay. This was central with the cross vault down below, only a little smaller. It was roofed with a single barrel vault, with which the lower, side vaults intersected (Pl. LXIII, 1). Judging from the curve of intersection it was high enough to include a mezzanine floor of the same height as the side vaults below. The crown of the northern one has actually been levelled off at the north end, as it were between the haunch of the main vault and the north face of the tower, and directly over the north gateway. Now this is just where an overhanging window or *mâchicoulis* was practically indispensable. Without it the corner between the side of the tower and the bailey wall would have been dead ground; from the *meurtrière* of a *mâchicoulis*, however, it could have been effectively covered. But to serve the *meurtrières* at all rapidly a large supply of stone projectiles would have to be kept near at hand; hence the mezzanine rooms above the two side vaults, directly over the outer gateways. Indeed there is no other structural reason for the exceptional strength of the vaults; their voussoirs are huge, none less than a couple of tons in weight, some as much as three or four. They look as if they were expressly designed to take a weighty supply of stone projectiles for the

mâchicoulis. The two *mâchicoulis* would have communicated with a passage running inside the west wall of the tower at the mezzanine level, met about the middle by a stair ascending from the first floor; the first tread remains, defined by an edge of mortar belonging to the second, so giving the gradient. This mezzanine passage must have had doors opening on to the parapet walk at the north and south and these doors may have been defended by *mâchicoulis* on the next floor. On the south the parapet walk of the bailey wall appears to have joined a high level passage or walk over the south gate of the bailey, so giving access from the main ward independent of the *chemin-de-ronde*, as will be explained on p. 161 below. The elevation of the east end is less clear. In the north-eastern bay two springers remain to show that the corner bays had a cross vault that must have risen not far short of the main vault. Between these two bays there may either have been two square compartments uniform with them, or more probably one long compartment intersecting with the main vault. In either case there was no room for a mezzanine floor serving a continuous overhanging gallery or *bretèche*. Only the two outer gateways of the tower were covered from above by *mâchicoulis*; it was against the gates that the assault would be directed, and although the foot of the east wall might afford precarious shelter to the enemy it could safely be neglected. Turning again to the west end, it is probable that here the main vault went right up to the end wall; it would have ample backing on the short returns projecting into the *chemin-de-ronde*. Possibly it was pierced with a *meurtrière* at the top to cover the floor below. The top must certainly have been the roof of the tower; another story would have interrupted the command of the great towers over the top of the counterscarp, although a low parapet would not. As it was, the roof commanded the parapet walk of the bailey wall as well as the fosse and bailey. Reached by a short stair from the mezzanine landing, it would be accessible from nowhere else.

The other two towers, at the middle and north end of the bailey wall, corresponded generally with the south one. The middle one may even have been a duplicate, but its gates are completely choked up, while its first floor is rather more ruinous and has not yet been cleared. The north one had an important difference, it had no place for portcullis or *meurtrière* at the outer gates. Presumably it had doors defended by *mâchicoulis* only. But it is much more ruinous than the other two and is too dangerous to examine more closely at present. Perhaps it was the first to be built, the architect's first experiment; it is slightly smaller than the other two, has a different system of vaulting on the first floor, and also has a stair which bears no obvious relation to the existing *chemin-de-ronde*. All three towers, however, appear to have had the

same ground floor plan: an outer gate on either side leading to the main gate in the bailey wall. Together the three gates form a dog-legged or bent entrance of traditional Oriental type, only double instead of single.¹ Such entrances were commonly defended from arrow-slits on the ground floor, placed so as to cover the doors. Here they are defended wholly from above and are the more elaborate and formidable. They were the keys of the first line of defence, and as such it seems they were selected for dismantling when the Mamluk wazīr of Al-Malik al-Ashraf Khalīl, 'Alamu-d-Dīn Sinjar ash-Shujā'ī, occupied the castle in August 1291,² ten to twelve weeks after the knights had evacuated it. The first floor of the south gate-tower in particular shows evidence of deliberate destruction. All the vaults have collapsed except one, and the faces have been thrown down into the fosse. Either earthquake or gunpowder might be the explanation but for the fact that there is every sign of a most violent conflagration. The lower stones of the walls still in position are so badly spalled that they call for immediate conservation. In cleaning a deep cavity for underpinning it was found that a beam built right inside the infilling had become charred. Such fierce heat could hardly have been caused by an accidental fire, since the tower would normally have been kept clear for action and would not have been encumbered with spare timber. A mighty fire must have been made on the first floor with no other object than to bring down the vaults, with what success is shown by Pl. LXIII, 1. The collapse of the main vault would instantly throw the whole tower out of action, choking up the side vaults which survived. Perhaps it brought down the east end at the same time; the crushed fragments of three store jars, two more or less complete (Cf. Fig. 9, p. 160), were found about the middle of the north-east bay lying on the floor, and both the jars and floor were covered with black charcoal as if from burning timber suddenly stifled. To complete the demolition the faces of the tower may then have been overturned by main force. At the south-west corner four courses survive which conceivably show the bonding of the west side of the *mâchicoulis* (Pl. LXII, 2). Elsewhere the faces have been destroyed down to the first floor level and even a course or two

¹ A single bent entrance occurs in another Templar fortress, perhaps a few years older than Pilgrims' Castle, viz.: the north gate, now a mosque, of the outer wall of the fortress inside the medieval town of Tartūs, in Syria, cf. *Guide Bleu, Syrie-Palestine*, plan opposite p. 239. Others may be found in Saracenic fortifications of the period, e.g. Burg al-Maṭar in the Citadel at Cairo, begun by Salāh ad-Dīn and finished by his brother al-'Ādil, cf. K. A. C. Cresswell, 'Archæological researches at the Citadel at Cairo', *Bulletin de l'Institut Français de l'Archéologie Orientale au Caire*, XXIII (1924), pp. 107 ff. It has since been cleared. More modern examples are the gates of old Jerusalem.

² Maqrizi, *Al-Khiṭaṭ wal-Athar* (Cairo, 1270 A.H.), Vol. II, pp. 238-9. Cf. Stevenson, *The Crusaders in the East* (Cambridge, 1907), p. 355.

below (Pl. LXII, 1, 2). A secondary parapet has been carelessly built upon this ragged top with slits suitable for muskets. Mamluk demolition may also account for the present condition of the bailey wall. On the floor under the filling of debris in the embrasure of the farther arrow-slit of the two illustrated in Fig. 7, p. 154, were found parts of two dishes of slip-ware typical of the Crusading and Mamluk occupations; also fragments of a glass bottle and

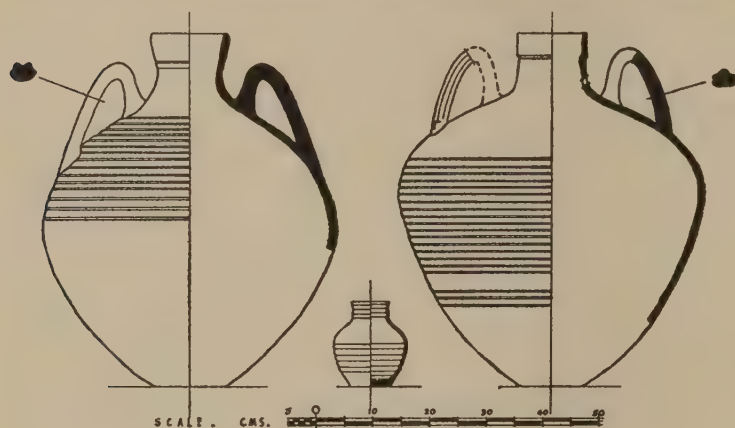


FIG. 9

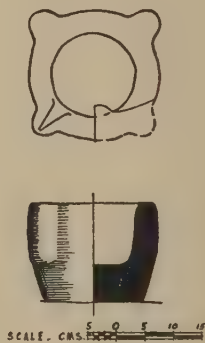


FIG. 10

a mortar of polished white marble (Fig. 10), all things which might have been in use there either just before or at the time of destruction. Excepting for these two slits almost the whole length of the wall above the level of the *chemin-de-ronde* has disappeared; from the slits northward to the middle tower it has been replaced by a wall of the same small masonry as the parapet round the south gate-tower; and just south of the middle gate-tower, which had a similar parapet, a bent gateway has been built on top of the ruined wall, approached by a path across the filling of fallen masonry and sand which has choked up the fosse since the destruction. Like the musket slits this suggests a recent date, yet there is no living tradition about it as there is about the stripping of the castle by the Pashas of Acre a hundred years ago. If it preceded that quarrying, then it rules out any possibility of further destruction having taken place along the bailey wall at that time and makes it more probable that it was wholly due to the Mamluks.

They rather than the pashas' men may also have been responsible for the destruction of two other key-points in the outer defences: the gateways opening into either end of the bailey from the sea-shore. Both have been torn down as far as the springing of the gateway arch, no farther, cf. Pl. LXV.

Both were even more important as bridges than as gateways. Across each of them ran two corridors, one above the other, giving independent access to the bailey wall from the main ward; the one from the ground floor to the *chemin-de-ronde*, the other from the top of the main ward to the parapet of the bailey wall and the mezzanine floor of the gate-towers. Both still have the bottom of the stairway inside the west half of the curtain, climbing up over one side of the gateway arch to the corridor above, which can be traced in both cases on the east side of the curtain (Pl. LXV). At the south end, the stair is directly accessible from the bailey; at the north, it emerges from an unexplored room inside the main ward, which may communicate with the main corridor which runs the length of the east end, linking up the ground floors of the two great towers with each other and with the higher level inside the main ward. It emerges on the south side of the main ward at a gate just under the south-west angle of the south great tower; that gate would serve the stair over the south bridge at the south end, providing that a buried postern exists somewhere in the intervening curtain which abuts against the south window of the tower. Thus it was possible to reinforce either end of the bailey wall from the ground floor of the main ward, so long as the gates held out and the bailey remained intact. If the gates were forced, however, and the bailey penetrated by the enemy, then the stair at the south end would be exposed; hence the corridor at the top could be closed by a door just in front of the *chemin-de-ronde*, now marked by a groove across the floor in which the door appears to have slid. Even if this were forced the enemy would not find it easy to rush the *chemin-de-ronde*; it was narrow and flanked by casemates every few feet; and although the towers do not seem to have been cut off by doors, the traverses on either side of the south gate-tower would be almost as good a check, since they could be passed only by stooping. If overwhelmed, the defenders could retreat to the parapet above by way of the stairs leading to the mezzanine floor of each tower. Having retreated to this upper level they were still in communication with the top of the main ward, it seems, by an upper passage across either bridge at the corresponding level. At the north bridge, it is probably represented by a few steps descending from the top of the curtain beside the north great tower (Pl. LXV, 1). At the south end of the bailey there is only a straight joint in the south face of the south great tower to suggest that a passage led out on top of the adjoining curtain and so to a parapet walk over the bridge (Pl. LXV, 2). Assuming that these upper passages did exist, then the defence could dominate the bailey on all sides, not only after it had been invaded by the enemy, but even after the enemy had rushed the *chemin-de-ronde* and occupied the first floors of the towers in the

bailey wall. Further, if forced along the parapet towards the towers by assault from scaling ladders, the defence should still have been able to isolate the intermediate sections by closing doors on the mezzanine level, covering them from the roof or from *mâchicoulis* over the doors themselves. Finally, if compelled to abandon the end towers, they still had a line of retreat to the main ward across the upper passage of either bridge.

To return to the level top of the *terre-plein* outside the castle fosse and to take up the standpoint of Fig. 6 (opposite p. 152, cf. general plan opposite p. 145): what was the enemy faced with? To begin with, anywhere from the north gate of the town (S-8) up to the counterscarp of the fosse in front of the castle he was within bow-shot of the eastern walls, a double line of fire almost until the counterscarp was reached, since the curtains of the main ward on either side of and between the great towers certainly had sufficient relief to command all except the last 20 metres. At the edge of the fosse he was faced by the bailey wall 25 metres or over 80 feet away. From batter to battlements it was nearly 15 metres or 50 feet high, flanked with the towers a couple of metres higher. Behind loomed the two great towers, as tall again. At any point he was under fire from at least four arrow-slits, two off the *chemin-de-ronde* or on the first floor of the towers, another two in the parapet above; quite apart from long-range shooting from the top of the great towers behind. Below was the fosse, a sheer drop of 6 metres or 19½ feet, the counterscarp revetted with a wall of smooth ashlar, beautifully true and built at a slight batter. Ladders lowered against it would be desperately exposed to rapid short-range fire from the bailey wall opposite. At either end where the *tell* slopes away, the revetment became a free-standing wall, almost as smooth and quite as high (Pls. LXI, 1; LXII, 1) with the possible addition of a parapet manned by outposts. The return which still stands at the south end suggests that it then reached the sea there as its foundations still do at the north end, and as either end of the bailey wall must formerly have done. The present high-water line represents a recession caused by heaps of fallen masonry and much increased at the south side of the castle by silting, due to the prevailing northward drift along the coast. The sea may once have reached the outer ends of the curtains flanking the two great towers; at the end of each there was a chimney, perhaps used as a hoist for unloading boats that came up as far as the foot. If so, the ends of both the bailey wall and the counterscarp then stood right in the water. Hence, the least exposed approach to the fosse would be the normal one, through the comparative shelter of the two gates in the counterscarp wall approached by roads across the beaches; these gates were at least a preliminary check to give the defenders time to man the bailey wall.

Both opened at the end of a corridor over 20 metres long. The northern one was narrow, for foot traffic only (Pl. LXI, 2); the southern one was wider, being equal with the main gates in the town wall which must have been practicable for carts¹ as well (Pl. LXII, 1). As explained on p. 149 above, the north corridor was really a cutting through the north shoulder of the *tell*, its sandy sides revetted with ashlar (Pls. LIX, 4; LXI, 1). The reason why the builders took the trouble to make it must have been that to have put it further out at the bottom of the slope would have exposed the roadway to high seas which would then have come in further than they do to-day. Once made the corridor had its advantages; it not only protected the roadway from drifting sand, but in the event of attack it forced the impetuous enemy into a funnel where he would offer an easy target to an outpost shooting from the parapet above the gateway. Along the north corridor scattered stones were found which may have belonged to the arrow-slits. Both gates were closed by doors resembling those at the town gates; they pivoted in stone sockets below and in a cross-bar above, and were locked by a heavy draw-bar (Pl. LXI, 2). But in neither has a sill yet been found, a stair or anything tending to show that the fosse was formerly flooded. Nor has a landing been found below the one gate in the bailey wall which has been fairly fully examined, the south gate of the south gate-tower (Pl. LXII, 2). As a means of defence water was not strictly necessary; unless a fathom deep it would be no great obstacle to sudden assault, while the very fact that the foundations were below the water-line was sufficient protection against the deadliest method of siege known in the thirteenth century, mining. Yet if the builders did not intend to flood the fosse, six seems an excessive number of gates to have made in the bailey wall, either for ordinary purposes or for defence in time of war. Further, at the ends at least, it is apparently founded on the wet sand only a course or so below the water-line. The ends undoubtedly showed a tendency to settle outwards during the seventy years of the Crusading occupation. Just south of the north gate-tower the wall cracked from top to bottom owing to movement northwards, and was patched at the time with a buttress of masonry identical with that of the wall; this has since fallen, revealing the crack (Pl. LXIV, 2). The other end of the wall has dropped from the south gate-tower southwards (Pl. LXII, 1); a movement which affected the gate-tower too, compressing the groins of the ground floor vault on the south and opening them on the north. Had they already attempted to flood the fosse, the Crusaders must soon have realized this difficulty, and may have been compelled to allow it to silt up again. Owing to this change, or perhaps a weakening of the garrison, they decided

¹ *Quarterly*, I, 122.

that all the six gates were no longer necessary; the south gate of the south gate-tower has certainly been deliberately blocked, both in the outer archway and *meurtrière* (Pl. LXII, 2). This decision may date from the very last days of the occupation, when the Templars could no longer spare a full complement of men for Pilgrims' Castle. At all events, the fosse did not remain a moat, even if it was one originally. At the south end just south of the beach gate, there is a vaulted well-head with troughs on the same level as the roadway outside. When it was built the fosse must certainly have been dry, but it is not necessarily of Crusading date and may be a good deal later since there was no great depth of debris here, only a little sand on top of the fallen masonry (Pl. LXII, 2). But from the well as far as the north tower, nearly the whole length, the fosse is heavily choked with debris. So far only a small incomplete clearance at the south end has been possible. Only a large and expensive clearance of many thousands of tons of debris can settle the questions which have arisen: Was the fosse cut through rock at the middle, the rock spine of a promontory which has held the centre of the bailey wall firm although the two ends have dropped? Do the piers of a high level bridge remain to the north of the middle tower? Were there originally wharves against the gate-towers and have any more of the gates been deliberately blocked?

C. N. JOHNS.

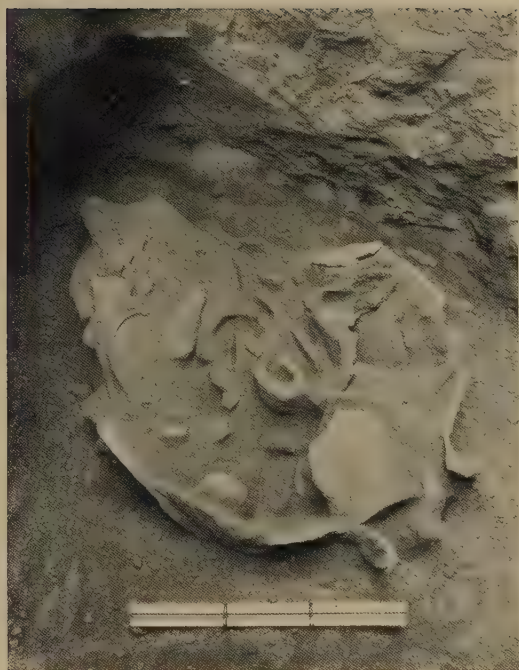


FIG. 1. JAR CONTAINING INFANT BURIAL
IN SITU, p. 146

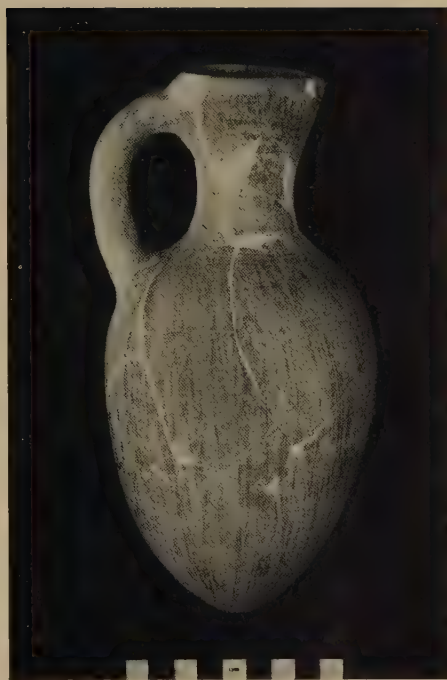


FIG. 2. JUG FROM BESIDE THE
BURIAL, Fig. 1

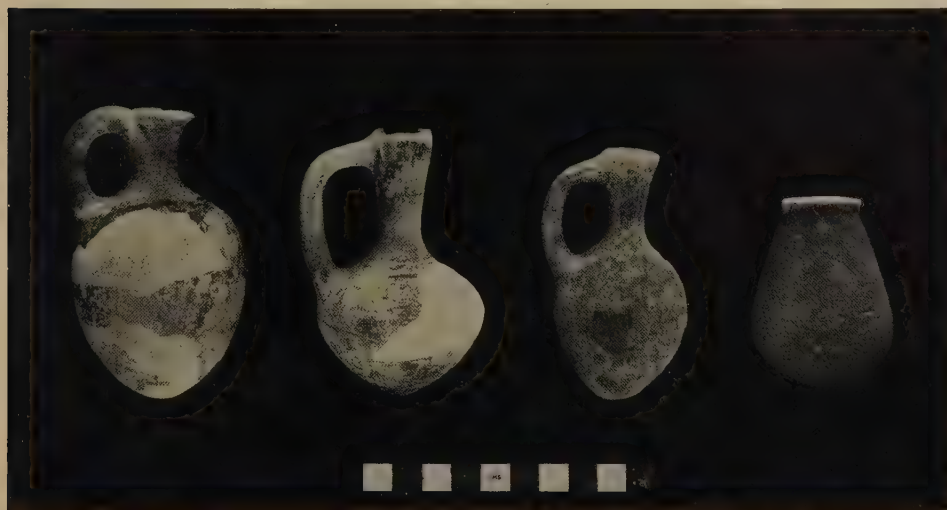
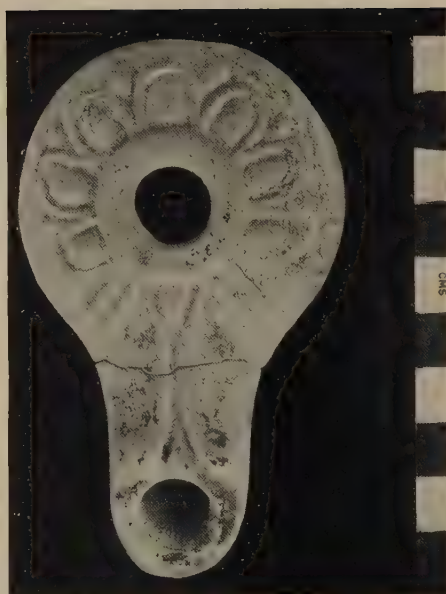


FIG. 3. POTTERY FOUND UNDERNEATH THE BURIAL JAR, Fig. 1



FIGS. 1 and 2. FROM THE SOUNDING IN P-8, p. 147



FIG. 3. FROM THE BANK
OUTSIDE MEDIEVAL
CORRIDOR, Fig. 4



FIG. 4. MEDIEVAL CORRIDOR THROUGH A SHOULDER OF THE TELL,
BUILT OVER AN ANCIENT GATEWAY, pp. 149, 163

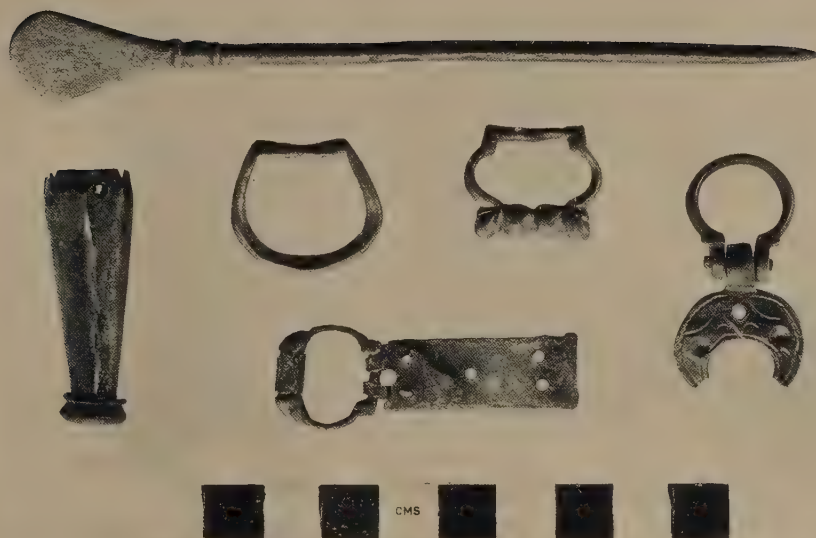


FIG. 1. FROM THE MEDIEVAL LAYER IN P-8, pp. 147-149



FIG. 2. FROM THE MEDIEVAL LAYER IN P-8 AND KILN IN Q-8, pp. 147-149



FIG. 1. THE NORTH SLOPE OF THE *TELL*, THE NORTH ENTRANCE TO THE FOSSE
THE BAILEY WALL, AND NORTH GREAT TOWER BEHIND, pp. 152, 162-3



FIG. 2. THE NORTH ENTRANCE TO THE FOSSE SEEN FROM INSIDE,
SHOWING THE COUNTERSCARP WALL, p. 163



FIG. 1. THE SOUTH ENTRANCE TO THE FOSSE, WITH THE SOUTH GATE TOWER BEHIND, pp. 155, 159, 162-3



FIG. 2. THE SOUTH GATE TOWER FROM THE FOSSE, LOOKING NORTH-WEST, pp. 157, 159, 163-4



FIG. 1. THE FIRST FLOOR OF THE SOUTH GATE TOWER
In front, the stair; in the middle, fallen voussoirs from the main vault; beyond, left, one
of the side vaults; right, secondary parapet, pp. 157, 159



FIG. 2. THE BAILEY WALL ADJOINING THE NORTH SIDE OF THE
SOUTH GATE TOWER
From the fosse, p. 153



FIG. 1. GROUND FLOOR OF THE SOUTH GATE TOWER
Showing the inner arch of the south gateway, p. 157

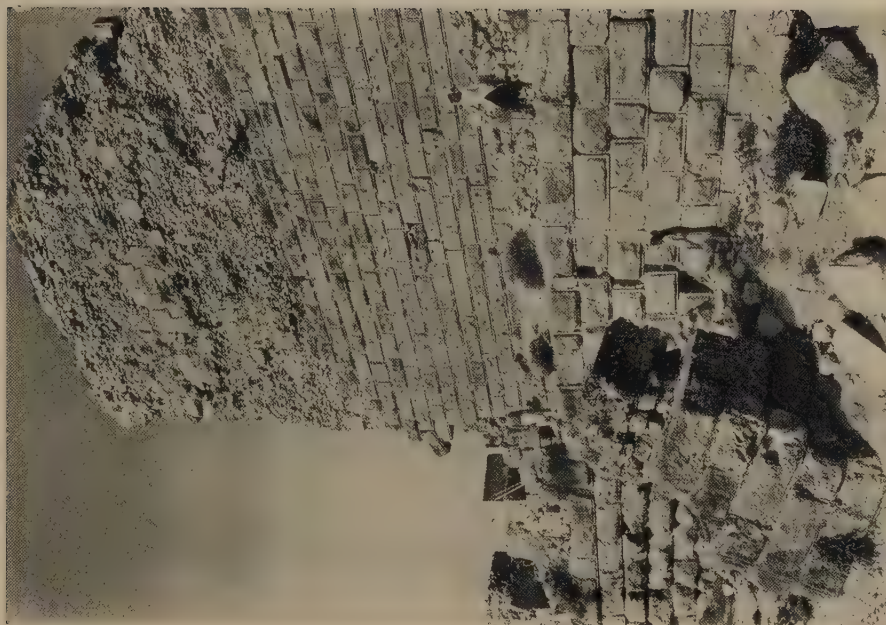


FIG. 2. THE BAILEY WALL JUST SOUTH OF THE NORTH
GATE TOWER, THE NORTH GREAT TOWER BEHIND, p. 152
The boys are placed over the lips of arrow-slits; one stands beside a
medieval crack with a fallen buttress in front, pp. 153, 163



FIG. 1. GATEWAY AT THE NORTH END OF THE BAILEY, LOOKING TOWARDS
THE NORTH GREAT TOWER, pp. 152, 160-1

Two boys mark the corridor leading to the *chemin-de-ronde*, another the steps to the upper passage. Another boy beyond is pointing to the top of a gateway into the main ward, pp. 160-1



FIG. 2. GATEWAY AT THE SOUTH END OF THE BAILEY, LOOKING TOWARDS
THE SOUTH SIDE OF THE MAIN WARD, p. 161

The upper passage ran along the top of the intervening curtain; the lower on top of the infilling showing at the extreme right, approached by the staircase showing at the centre, p. 161

A BUST OF PAN

Bust of Pan in relief within medallion; marble. From Bir es Summeil.

c. I-II centuries A.D. Ht. of bust 0.43; diam. of medallion 0.42.

Cat. No. 32. 308 (Pl. LXVI)

THE half-bust, in relief of maximum depth of 0.21, emerges from a circular medallion, which has a rim c. 0.02 high running around its edge. Knotted over Pan's right shoulder and running transversely across his body towards left hip is a goat skin: a hoof of this hangs down immediately in front of the right shoulder.

He has a moustache, drooping strongly at either end. From root of nose rises a horn, passing across forehead and through the hair, where it divides into two; the upper part is broken away. On the chin are remains of a beard, which formerly reached the chest, two places where it touched being visible. He has pointed goat's ears; and a goatish lock of hair at the upper angle of the lower jaw on either side descended also to the neck, where the point of attachment still remains. Hair done in coarse, formalized, flame-like locks, with deeply cut grooves. The slanting eyes give an aspect of fierceness; pupils are rendered by small incised circles. The point of the nose is missing. Mouth open. On the top of the head is a hole, either for a support to the horns or some meniscus-like object to keep off birds. Around the edge of the medallion are three peg-holes to hold it in position.

Evidently the bust was intended for the decoration of a fountain or well-head. The style of the features is rough, though the comparative excellence of the bust suggests that this was deliberate—an attempt to portray the mysterious, awe-inspiring character of Pan.

The popularity of representations of Pan in the Hellenistic-Roman period, especially in the Levant region, is further attested by e.g. another small marble head of Pan recently found and in the Museum (Pl. LXVII, 1-2) (*Cat.* 32. 309), and his occurrence on fragments of a lead sarcophagus from ez Zib, also in the Museum (*Cat. M.* 1080, c. II cent. A.D.).

Another interesting parallel is the erotic group of Aphrodite, Eros, and Pan in Athens, National Museum (Lawrence, *Later Greek Sculpture*, Pl. 63) This group is dated to c. 100 B.C. by the style of the inscription, which says that it was dedicated by a merchant of Beirut. There are also several figures of Pan in the Alexandria Museum.

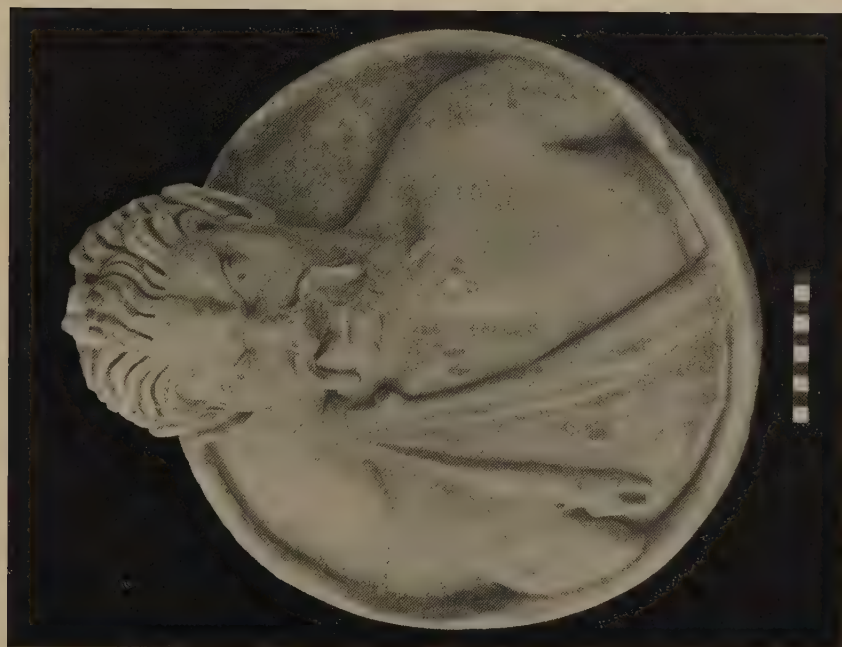
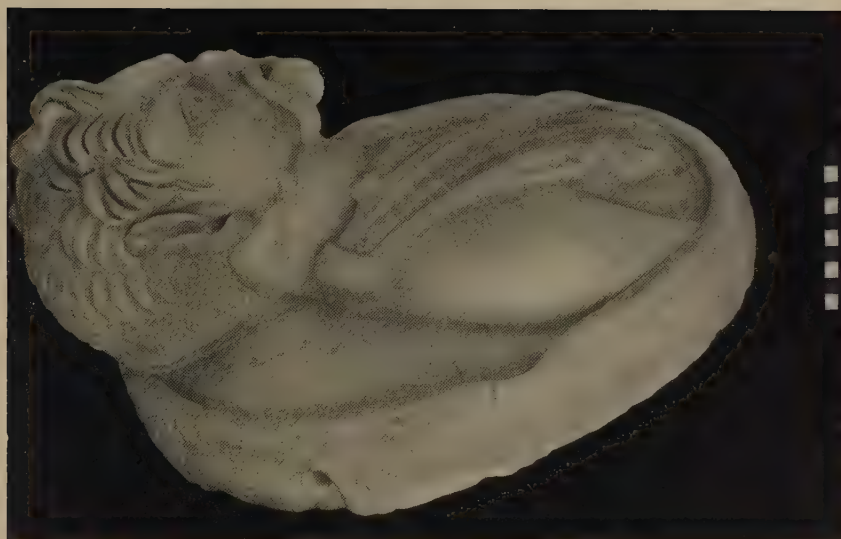
Finally, the relief slab, possibly part of a lintel, shown in Pl. LXVII, 3, and

J. H. ILIFFE

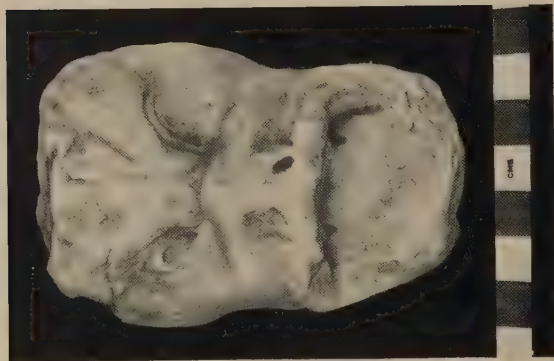
said to come from Askalon,¹ shows a figure of Pan, facing, inside a pointed oval. He has the usual hairy goat's legs, and goat's hooves and horns. To the left is seated a bearded old man, possibly Dionysus, as the general setting of vine-leaves and branches seems to indicate.

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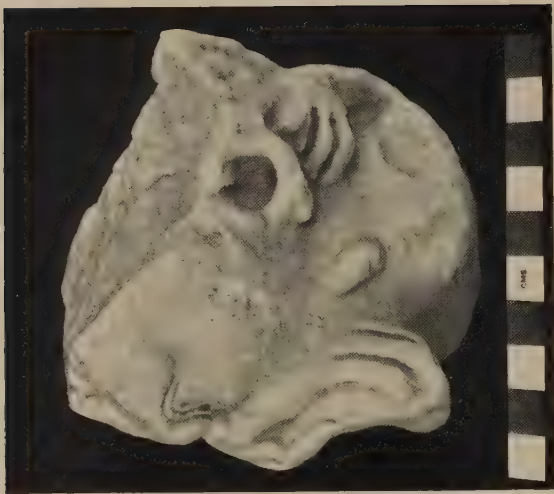
¹ Mus. Catalogue No. 31.233.



BUST OF PAN



1.



2.

HEAD OF PAN



3. RELIEF SLAB FROM ASCALON

A HOARD OF MAMLUK COINS

IN December 1932, a peasant tilling his soil at al-Batin near 'Abwein, a village in the Ramallah District about 7 kilometres due west from Sinjil, struck a small earthenware jar full of silver coins. The coins and a few pieces of the broken jar were eventually brought to the Department of Antiquities, and acquired by the Palestine Archaeological Museum.¹ This is one of the few cases in Palestine in which the receptacle belonging to a hoard is known; it is of some importance as it provides us with a means of dating a pot which otherwise could not have been dated.² The fact that the bulk of this hoard belongs to the reign of Baybars, and the paucity of coins struck by his successors, make it highly probable that this jar was buried at the latest very soon after 689 A.H., the latest date possible of any coin of this hoard.

The hoard consists of 406 silver coins, most of which have had considerable wear; the legends of a great number of specimens (97) have been almost completely obliterated; no attribution of these has been ventured upon in the following pages.³

AN-NĀṢIR YŪSUF (634-658 A.H.)

N.m.n.d. (2 ex.); Aleppo, n.d.;⁴ half-dirham, n.m.n.d.

AẒ-ẒĀHIR GHĀZĪ

Aleppo, n.d.

AL-MU'IZZ AYBAK⁵

N.m.n.d.; Cairo, n.d.

AL-MANṢŪR 'ALĪ

Apostolic Mission,⁶ n.m.n.d.; Cairo, al-Musta'ṣim, n.d.

AL-MUẒAFFAR QUTUZ

Apostolic Mission, n.m.n.d. (3 exx.)

Apostolic Mission, n.m. (65)7.

¹ The Museum number of the jar is 33.6 and of the hoard C. 1396. ² Cf. Pl. LXVIII.

³ The following list gives only a rough survey of the hoard. A full description of the coins will be given in the forthcoming Catalogue of Mamluk Coins of the Palestine Archaeological Museum.

⁴ Unless otherwise specified this hoard contains one specimen only of the type mentioned. Dated coins on which the century only is legible are classed as n.d.

⁵ We have to assume—if we are right in attributing this coin to Aybak—that his name appeared in that portion of the legend cut off from the present specimen, the name of the Caliph al-Musta'ṣim making an earlier date, viz. 640-8, and consequently an attribution to Najm ad-dīn, equally impossible.

⁶ i.e. a combination of the *shahāda* and Qur'ān ix. 33 or lxi. 9.

Type 1. Ayyubid type, Apostolic Mission, without coat of arms;¹ n.m.n.d.
(2 exx.)

2. *Obv.* الامام المستنصر بالله ابو القاسم احمد امير المؤمنين

Margin لا اله الا الله وحده لا شريك له

Rev. بيبرس الصالحى الملك الظاهر ركن الدنيا والدين

Margin بسمه

Originally n.m.n.d. (3 exx.).

3. *Obv.* الحاكم العباس احمد امير المؤمنين ضرب الحماة

Perhaps without margin.

Rev. السلطان الملك الظاهر ركن الدنيا والدين بيبرس قسيم
امير المؤمنين

N.m.n.d. (probably an ancient forgery); Hama **4.

4. *Obv.* ... بو القسم ا ...

Rev. ... ركن الدنيا ... قسيم امير المؤمنين

N.m.n.d.

5. *Obv.* ... الامام الحاكم ابو العباس احمد امير المؤمنين ضرب ...
... سنة ...

Rev. الصالحى السلطان الملك الظاهر ركن الدنيا والدين بيبرس
قسيم امير المؤمنين

N.m.n.d. (5 exx.).

¹ With the exception of a few very badly clipped specimens, all coins of Baybars in this hoard show his coat of arms, a lion passant to the left.

6 a. *Obv.* المومنين الامام المستنصر بالله ابو القسم (!) احمد بن
الامام الظاهر امير

Margin: mint and date.

Rev. الصالحى السلطان الملك الظاهر ركن الدنيا والدين بيبرس
قسيم امير المؤمنين

N.m.n.d. (4 exx.); Cairo, n.d. (5 exx.).

6 b. Same type, originally without marginal text; (24 exx.).

7 a. *Obv.* الامام الحاكم بأمر الله ابو العباس احمد

Margin: mint and date.

Rev. الصالحى السلطان الملك الظاهر ركن الدنيا والدين بيبرس
قسيم امير المؤمنين

N.m.n.d. (5 exx.); n.m. **3; n.m. **4; n.m. **5 (3 exx.);
n.m. **6; n.m. 66* (2 exx.); n.m. 67* (7 exx.); n.m. 676;
n.m. 677; Damascus, n.d. (6 exx.); Damascus, Šafar, s.a.;
[Damascus], Ramaḍān, s.a.; Damascus, **6; [Damascus],
Jumādā 66*; Damascus, Rajab 669; Damascus, Jumādā I,
**9; [Damascus], 670, (2 exx.); Aleppo, *75(?).

7 b. *Obv.* الامام الحاكم بأمر الله ابو العباس احمد امير المؤمنين

Margin: mint and date.

Rev. الصالحى السلطان الملك الظاهر ركن الدنيا والدين بيبرس
قسيم امير المؤمنين

Hama, n.d. (6 exx.); **1 (2 exx.); **9, 66*.

8. *Obv.*: Apostolic Mission.

Margin: date and mint.

Rev. بيبرس الصالحى الملك الظاهر ركن الدنيا والدين

Margin: بسمه

N.m. **9 (2 exx.); n.m.n.d. (2 exx.).

9. *Obv.*: Apostolic Mission.

[Some of them until الحق ودين others till بالهدى].

Rev. الصالحى السلطان الملك الظاهر ركن الدنيا والدين بيبرس
قسيم امير المؤمنين

No marginal text.

N.m.n.d. (24 exx.).

N.m. 6*1; 6*5; 6*6; 66* (6 exx.); 66*(?) (2 exx.); 662
(2 exx.); 663 (2 exx.); 664; 665 (3 exx.); 670; 67* (3 exx.);
671; 675.

Cairo, n.d. (28 exx.); **1, **2, **3, **4 (3 exx.); **6;
66* (2 exx.); *63 (?), 664, 665 (2 exx.), 666 (?), 669, (6)70,
(4 exx.); 67*.

10. *Obv.*: Apostolic Mission.

Margin: mint and date.

Rev.: السلطان الملك الظاهر ركن الدنيا والدين قسيم امير المؤمنين

N.m.n.d. (4 exx.); n.m. **4; n.m. 66* (2 exx.).

Half-Dirhams

11. *Obv.* الامام المستنصر بالله *Margin*: Shahāda.

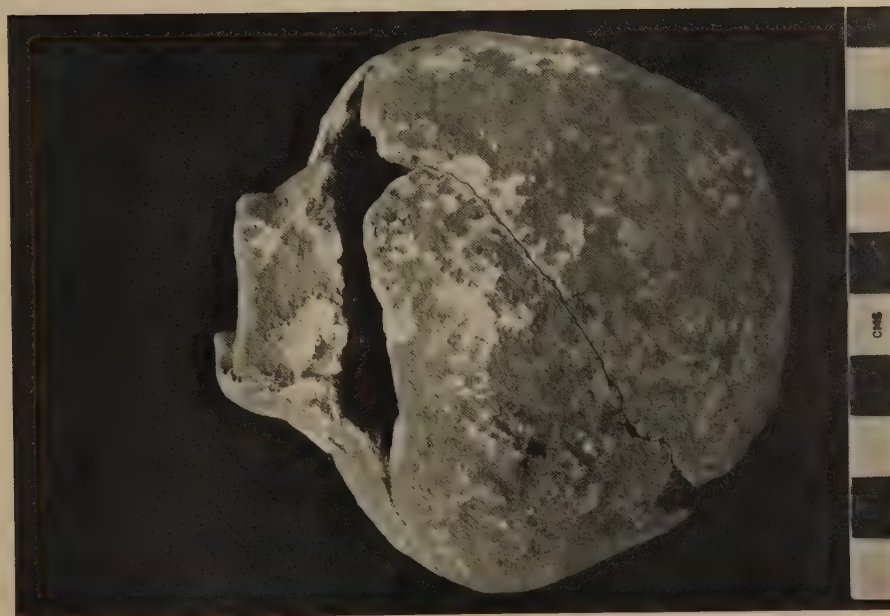
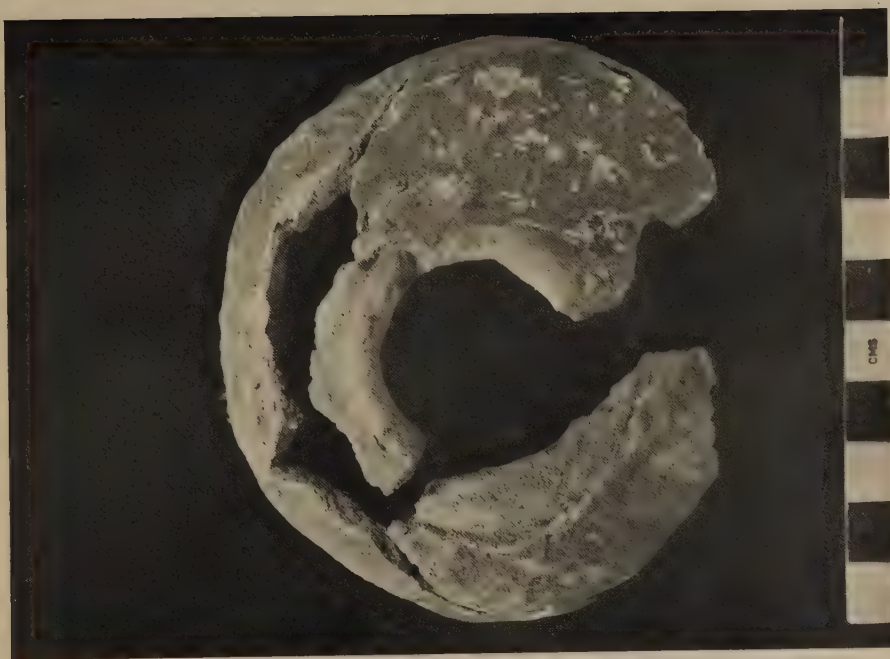
Rev. الملك الظاهر *Margin*: بسمه

N.m.n.d. (originally) (4 exx.).

12. *Obv.* الامام المستنصر بالله امير المؤمنين *Margin*: Shahāda.

Rev. الملك الظاهر *Margin*: Illegible.

N.m.n.d. (originally ?) (4 exx.).



A HOARD OF MAMLUK COINS

A HOARD OF MAMLUK COINS

13. *Obv.* الامام الحاكم *Margin*: Shahāda.

Rev. الملك الظاهر *Margin*: بسمه

N.m.n.d. (11 exx.).

14. *Obv.* الامام الحاكم *Margin*: Shahāda.

Rev. السلطان [الملك] الظاهر ركن الدنيا والدين [بيبرس] قسيم
امير المؤمنين

N.m.n.d.

AS-SA'ĪD BARAKA

N.m.n.d.; n.m. 676 (2 exx.); n.m. *7* (6 exx.); Cairo, n.d., 67*, 676, 678;
Damascus, n.d., 677, 678 (2 exx.); Hama, 678.

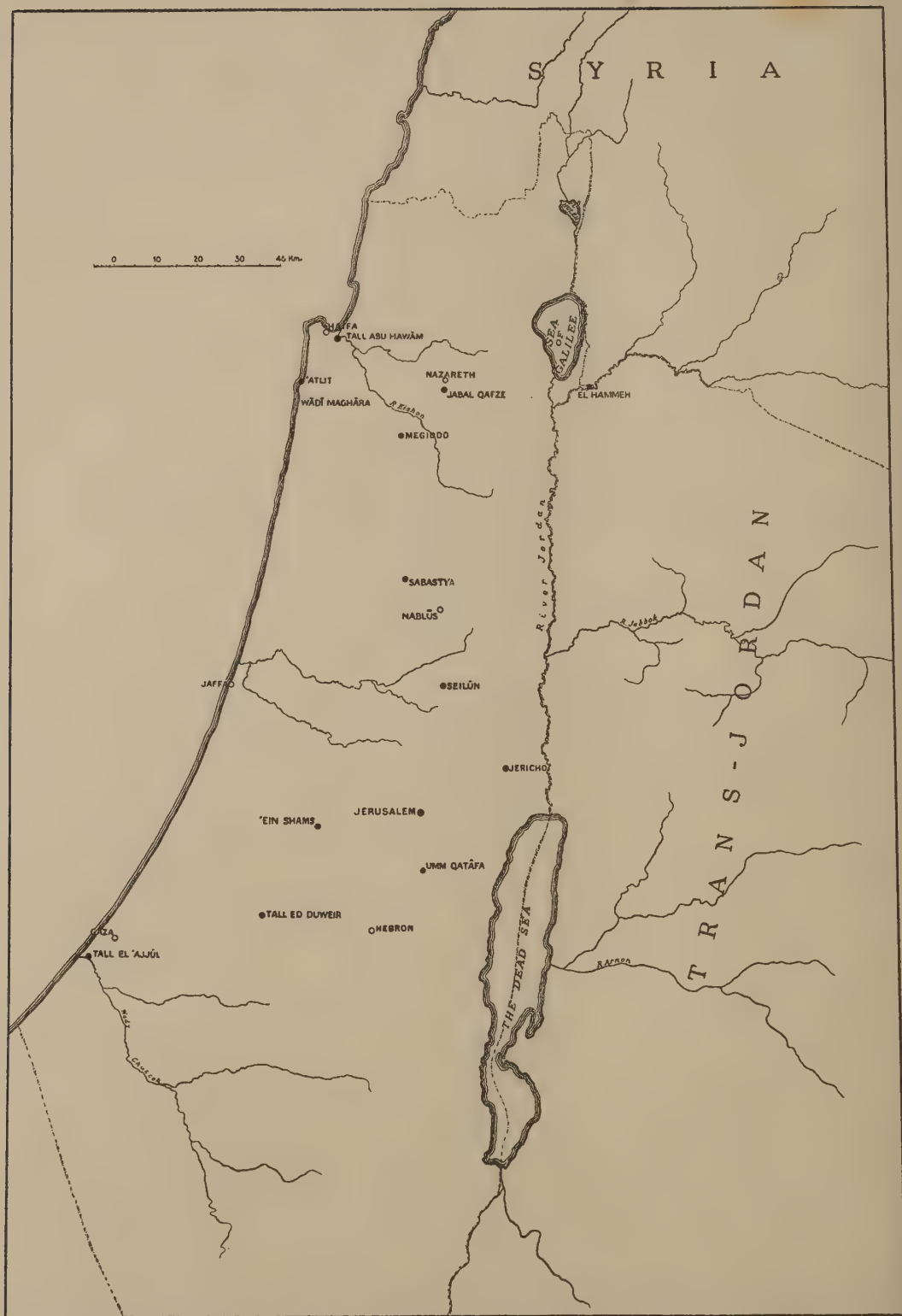
AL-'ĀDIL SALĀMISH

Cairo, n.d.; Damascus 67(8), 6(7)8, (6)7(8).

AL-MANŞŪR QALĀŪN

N.m.n.d. (10 exx.); n.m. 68* (33 exx.);
Cairo, n.d. (6 exx.), 67* (2 exx.), 68* (3 exx.), 681 (3 exx.), 683;
Damascus n.d. (5 exx.), 68* (3 exx.), 681, 681 (684?), 683 (3 exx.);
Hama n.d. 679 (3 exx.);
Aleppo n.d.

L. A. MAYER.



EXCAVATIONS IN PALESTINE, 1932-3 (Sites excavated marked●)

EXCAVATIONS IN PALESTINE, 1932-3¹

Pilgrims' Castle, 'Atlit

(Department of Antiquities.)

THE clearance of a small church in the suburb of the castle has been finished and its walls repaired to a height of one or two metres. Its style may be compared with contemporary Gothic work in Cyprus dating from the first half of the thirteenth century. Systematic clearance of the whole suburb has been begun at the south-west corner, where the stables have been found. They are in the form of a square enclosure covering nearly an acre, with accommodation for about 250 animals on two sides and for their grooms on the third. At both ends of the suburb evidence of earlier occupation has come to light.

At the foot of the south-east hill where rock-cut tombs of Persian date had already been found there is an area containing cremated burials which appear to be of Middle Iron date. But the filling contained older sherds, Early Iron and Late Bronze, such as have been found on the slope of the ancient tell above the north beach. The latter are reported in this number of the *QUARTERLY*, together with an architectural examination of the outer defences of the castle.

'Ein Shams

(Haverford Archaeological Expedition; directed by Dr. Elihu Grant, assisted by Mr. Alan Rowe.)

ATTENTION was concentrated on the Late Bronze and Early Iron levels; and many streets, house-walls, and store-rooms of these periods were uncovered, as well as silos, ovens, wine-presses, and stone and clay receptacles.

Among the most interesting of the smaller finds was a large scarab with ten inscribed lines referring to the wedding of Amenhotep III and Queen Tiy; a clay tablet on which is inscribed what is perhaps a land map with memoranda in cuneiform; a stone gaming-board; a mould with the full-length figure of a male and a female divinity, holding the ankh and other symbols; many figurines, divine, human, and animal; and Mycenaean, Philistine, Cypriote, and local painted pottery.

el Hammeh: The Tell

(American School of Oriental Research, Jerusalem; directed by Drs. Nelson Glueck and C. S. Fisher, with the assistance of Mr. A. Henry Detweiler.)

IN November 1932 brief soundings were made at el Hammeh on behalf of the American School. Roman, Byzantine, and early Arab sherds had

¹ Continued from Vol. II, pp. 184-94.

previously been found on all the slopes and on the top surface of the mound. A large number of Early Bronze and early Middle Bronze sherds had been found on the north-eastern slope—most of them in a definitely restricted area. All of the soundings, with the exception of one, revealed only Byzantine sherds and marble facings, a few Roman sherds, and a Roman bowl, the latter found near the surface. The Roman sherds were undoubtedly brought up from the ruins of the Roman bathing establishment below the mound. In one sounding, however, immediately above the area on the north-eastern slope of the mound, where most of the Early Bronze and early Middle Bronze sherds had been picked up, a rich pocket of very interesting sherds from these periods was found. Dr. Albright, who had previously picked up such sherds at Tell el-Hammeh, has pointed out their similarity to sherds gathered by him at Beth Yerah (Kh. el Kerak, see *Bulletin of the American Schools of Oriental Research*, No. 35, p. 12). A few of the sherds found in this pocket may belong to the end of the Middle Bronze Age, but none were found which could be assigned to the Late Bronze Age. This fact confirms the opinion of Dr. Albright that the identification proposed between Tell el-Hammeh and the Egyptian Hammat of the thirteenth century B.C. is impossible (cf. *Annual of the American Schools*, VI, p. 42). A number of the earliest types of ledge-handle were found. Most of the sherds of the early periods belonged to large flat-bottomed storage jars, and were decorated with 'band-slip', consisting of parallel, vertical, diagonal, and latticed bands of brown, red, or orange slip. Fragments of large, very shallow bowls were found, the outer surface being covered with a rich haematite slip, continuously burnished.

No traces of house-walls or city-walls of the early periods were discovered. The entire Early and Middle Bronze Age levels had either been completely destroyed and dumped into the Yarmuk river below the southern side of the mound, with some sherds thrown on the north-eastern side, or the settlements in these early periods may have been limited to a small guard-post on the north-eastern side of the mound. Such a post was probably established and maintained for the protection of visitors to the hot springs, who perhaps came largely from Beth Yerah. The only settlement which covers the top of the mound is a Byzantine one belonging to the town of Hammath-Gader. There is no trace of a Roman settlement, although there are very extensive Roman ruins adjacent to the hot springs in the valley below, in addition to the Roman theatre.

Other soundings a few metres removed from the synagogue revealed only Byzantine remains.

el Hammeh: The Synagogue

(Hebrew University; expedition directed by Dr. E. L. Sukenik.)

THE excavators cleared the site of the ancient synagogue which was discovered by the Department of Antiquities in 1932. The complex of buildings cleared included a synagogue-hall of the basilica type, with a vestibule, several side rooms, one of which (with a separate entrance from the court-yard) presumably gave access to the women's gallery, while the others served as guest-rooms, &c. The synagogue was approached through two long and narrow court-yards. The main access to the whole complex was on the south-east and was marked by a long stone seat built to its north wall. The vestibule (3.80 by 6.60 m.) was paved with mosaics; it too had two long seats built to the wall and served once probably as a school. The synagogue hall was nearly square (approximately 13 by 13 m.). Traces of a colonnade were found on three sides of the room; there remain the foundations of pillars in the corners of the colonnade and two fragments of column shafts. This colonnade separated the central nave (7.80 m. wide) from two aisles (3 m. and 2.40 m. respectively) and a passage on the north (1.80 m. wide). Fragments of seats were found near the wall. On the south side of the hall there was an apse (4.50 by 2.10 m.), once the receptacle of the Torah shrine. The apse was separated from the hall by a marble lattice screen, fragments of which were found to bear a Greek inscription. The groove in the floor into which the screen was fitted was also found. The central hall was paved in mosaic with various geometrical and animal ornaments and several inscriptions. Smaller finds included glass lamps, pottery, and a quantity of Byzantine coins.

The synagogue belongs to Hamath-Gader, a place mentioned in Talmudic sources. The actual building appears to belong to the first half of the fifth century A.D. It was destroyed by fire.

The excavators also cleared part of the Roman theatre and made several soundings on the site of the Roman baths.

Jabal Qafze

(Institut de Paléontologie Humaine; directed by M. R. Neuville, assisted by M. M. Stekelis.)

DURING August 1933 the excavators made a sounding in a very large cave on the west side of Jabal Qafze, 2½ km. south of Nazareth. Three Upper Palaeolithic levels with very rich fauna, four Levalloisian levels (as well as important human remains) indicate the results which might be expected if this deposit were further explored.

Jericho (Tell es Sultan)

(Fourth and concluding season; directed by Professor John Garstang (Institute of Archaeology, University of Liverpool).)

(1) *The tombs.* Further Bronze Age tombs were examined this season, the earliest of which is dated by a scarab of Hetep-ib-Ra' to the XIIIth Dynasty; another, containing 128 vases, dated by scarabs to about 1600 B.C., provides a basic group about the middle of our period, by which it may be possible to subdivide the MB II series into two phases, MB II *a* (1750-1600 B.C.), MB II *b* (1600-1500 B.C.). Towards the close of LB I (c. 1400 B.C.) the ceramic series comes practically to an end; the LB II period as a whole is not represented in the tombs; intrusive burials of later date, even those of the Early Iron Age, are rare.

(2) *The city.* Work in the city was chiefly concentrated on the Palace area. Part of the foundations of the Palace itself and 58 of the Palace store-rooms were cleared. Here a vast stratified material shows that the culture-epochs correspond closely with those illustrated by the tombs. The Hyksos period was the brightest phase in the history of Canaanite art. These store-rooms were constructed and stocked at the beginning of the Hyksos period, and illustrate particularly that transitional phase to which the special term MB II *b* may conveniently be applied.

In the uppermost levels the Late Bronze Age is distinguished by the abundance of its painted wares and motives, its Cypriote imports ('milk-bowls' and 'bil-bils') coupled with the elaboration or disappearance of the older forms; and as in the tombs, the finds adequately represent the fifteenth century B.C. From this point there ensues, however, a gap, or series of gaps, as also in the tombs.

All the evidence provided by the ceramic series, the scarabs and the architectural remains, together with the negative evidence of the absence of Mycenaean fabrics, elsewhere a dominant feature of the fourteenth and thirteenth centuries B.C., points unanimously to the same conclusion, that the site was practically deserted during the LB II period, and only partially and temporarily occupied in the age of the Ramessides. Thereafter the material gap reappears with little to bridge it until the Iron Age is well advanced.

Some stamped jar-handles and certain scarabs throw light on the Hyksos organization, and on the later relations between the local chieftains and their Egyptian suzerains. Among the scarabs, some of which were exceptionally fine, may be mentioned one in particular, representing a lion rampant in combat with a man; and another depicting a Canaanite personage in full

costume with Syro-Hyksos hieroglyphs in the field. Royal names include: Hetep-ib-Ra' (XIIIth Dynasty); Nub, King of the North (Hyksos); Aa'-em-nefer (Hyksos); Aa'-em-nefer-Ra' (Hyksos); A-a-kha (Local Hyksos); Wadj-kheper-Ra' (Kames, XVIIth Dynasty); Maat-ka-Ra' (Hatshepsut, XVIIIth Dynasty); Men-kheper-Ra' (Thutmose III, XVIIIth Dynasty), and two of Maat-neb-Ra' (Amenhetep III, XVIIIth Dynasty). No later scarabs were found, if we except one of uncertain date, found in a cremation pit, in which were also iron and copper bracelets and some Iron Age pottery. The scarab and the practice of cremation are both foreign, and suggest a northern origin; possibly the pit was the burial place of Egyptian mercenary troops.

Illustrated reports are published in current issues of the Liverpool *Annals of Archaeology and Anthropology*.

Jerusalem, Baqa'a

(Institut de Paléontologie Humaine, Paris; directed by M. R. Neuville, assisted by M. M. Stekelis.)

THE surface station of Baqa'a, Jerusalem, was one of the first prehistoric deposits to be discovered in Palestine, but it had not previously been possible to distinguish stratigraphic periods among the mixed surface finds.

During his visit to Palestine in the spring of 1933 Professor Breuil came to the conclusion, after studying the ground, that a sounding might have valuable results. Accordingly this was begun in May-June 1933 by the excavators, with the aid of a personal subvention from Professor Breuil. It has now¹ been shown that important prehistoric deposits exist at at least one point below the Baqa'a, since this first sounding has revealed on the right slope of an ancient water-course, now completely ruined, the following stratified levels:

A-B. *c.* 2 m. Black soil, containing a few sherds not earlier than MB.

C. *c.* 1 m. Shelf (?) of water-worn flints, and of black clay, much eroded on the periphery.

D. *c.* 1 m. Dark-brown earth with small stones. Water-worn flints.

E. *c.* 1 m. Compact gravels with brown clayey earth. Very abundant Acheulean-Levalloisian flint industries *in situ*.

F. Compact gravels with greenish clayey earth. Very abundant Acheulean-Levalloisian flint industries *in situ*.

G. *c.* 0.20 m. Red earth, resulting from the decomposition of the soft limestone on which it reposes.

Excavations made in the course of laying foundations for buildings in the

¹ Difficulties with the owners, who were inclined to exploit to their own advantage the necessities of science, have so far prevented the continuance of the work.

EXCAVATIONS IN PALESTINE, 1932-3

neighbourhood show that at a lower level than the water-course there are below these industries layers containing typical Chellean industries. This deposit must represent the earliest human establishment so far known in the Jerusalem region.

Megiddo

(Oriental Institute, University of Chicago; directed by Mr. P. L. O. Guy.)

DURING 1932 more tombs, of different periods, were dug on the east slope below the mound. The study of these and of the tombs found in 1930-1, as well as in 1927, has been completed, and they are all being published together.

Also on the east slope, a number of habitations—some caves, some houses—belonging to very early periods were discovered. The earliest remains must be put back well into the fourth millenium B.C., and belong at least to aeneolithic (chalcolithic) times. Affinities with predynastic Egypt have been remarked, and analysis of the earliest metal shows it to be copper. The pottery of these early strata has been studied, and seven stages have been distinguished. Notes on these by Shipton and Engberg are in the press.

On the mound, the removal of the latest remains in the whole area to the west of Schumacher's main trench was continued until the spring of 1933. There were no spectacular discoveries, but a well planned town, with four parallel streets, was laid bare. The plan had persisted through two main phases of construction, with the frequent re-use of walls, and it was generally possible to distinguish between them. The earlier belongs to the latter part of the Middle Iron Period (c. 800-600 B.C.) and the latter is more or less continuous with it.

In May last, excavation was restricted to an area of about 150 × 100 metres on the high ground in the southern part of the city. In this area most of the remains of the two towns with the streets have been removed, and below them are showing structures of the same age as the stratum IV (tenth century) stables discovered in 1927-8. The western part of the area is occupied by an enclosure measuring a little less than 90 m. north and south, and 60 m. east and west. It was bounded on the south by the city wall, on the west and north by a particularly massive wall about 1.6 m. thick and having structural features similar to those already found in stratum IV, and on the east by a somewhat thinner wall. A stable of five units fills the whole of the south end, and the rest of the enclosure, so far as can be seen at present, is floored with white lime and was apparently a parade ground.

Occupying the eastern part of the area is a second enclosure just under 60 m. square. Some later buildings have still to be removed before its contents

become clear, but there is already visible a good deal of white lime floor similar to that in the western enclosure. In its northern wall is a strong gateway which had been walled up. This is the building described by Schumacher as a palace.

The two enclosures are connected, but the connexions are not yet fully exposed. Between the two, at the south, is a well-constructed building containing a range of small rooms which were perhaps store rooms or quarters for charioteers.

Excavation is proceeding.

Sabastya

(Joint Expedition of the British School of Archaeology in Jerusalem, Harvard University, Hebrew University, Jerusalem, and the Palestine Exploration Fund; directed by Mr. J. W. Crowfoot.)

AN interim report on the work of the last season up to 7 June was published in the *Quarterly Statement* of the P.E.F. for July (Vol. 65, pp. 129-36). Work was continued for some three weeks after that date and the later results may be briefly summarized.

On the north side of the summit within the 'Palace Enclosure' another stretch of Israelite walling of the finest type was uncovered; it is exactly similar in style to that found by Reisner under the Augusteum and ascribed by him to the time of Ahab. Several more fragments of ivory were found in the same area which adjoins that where most of the ivories were found in 1932: some pieces were found immediately on the top of the highest surviving course of this wall. This site therefore has better claims to be regarded as the site of the 'ivory house' than any other we have yet seen at Samaria.

Farther to the east the clearance of the great Israelite semicircular tower was completed, and fragments of two other walls were discovered, one underlying the south end of the tower, the other parallel with this fragment a few feet north of its north face. It seems that the semicircular tower may have taken the place of an earlier rectangular bastion projecting from the north wall of the citadel.

On the highest point of the hill a trench was cut through the old Harvard dump due east of the steps of the Augusteum, and it was proved that the subterranean gallery east of the temple court was not connected with the temple by a vault like that on the west. A very large number of drums from the temple columns was found in this trench. Some 70 metres east of the temple steps and at right angles to them two other flights of steps were found, one built above the other, forming apparently the entrance in successive periods to the temple precinct from this side.

EXCAVATIONS IN PALESTINE, 1932-3

Seilūn

(Danish Shiloh Committee; directed by the late Inspector H. Kjaer, with the assistance of Dr. A. Schmidt, Herr C. G. Schultz, Dr. E. Ben Dor, and Professor N. Glueck, Director of the American School of Oriental Research, as General Adviser.)

THE third campaign began on the first of September, but only lasted four weeks, owing to the untimely death of Mr. H. Kjaer on 29 September. After his death Professor Glueck was invited by the Committee to take charge of the expedition, but found it necessary to close the work for the time being.

The principal work of the campaign was devoted to two sectors of the north-west city wall, which were cleared in part down to bed-rock. A massive Middle Bronze wall, with characteristic masonry, and dated by the pottery in adjacent houses, was discovered. One tower, about five metres wide, was almost entirely cleared, so far as it was preserved. The pottery remains have been carefully examined by Professors Glueck, Fisher, and Albright; they date from the following periods: (a) a very few sherds from the outgoing Early Bronze and perhaps also from Middle Bronze I; (b) a quantity of sherds from Middle Bronze II. Two scarabs, perhaps of Hyksos type, were found with them; (c) numerous sherds from Late Bronze, mostly from the end of the period. One scarab of this period was discovered, and one Mycenaean sherd; (d) a large quantity of sherds from Early Iron I, as in previous campaigns; (e) a number of sherds from the first phase of Early Iron II, about the tenth-ninth century. Hitherto very few Early Iron II sherds had been found on the site (cf. *Journal of the Palestine Oriental Society*, X, p. 106). Now it becomes clear that there was a small settlement of this period on the site. Nothing has so far been found belonging to developed Early Iron II (eighth-sixth centuries); (f) quantities of later sherds, from Early Iron III (Perso-Hellenistic) to Byzantine.

A small area south-west of the Jāmi' el Yeteim was cleared, yielding fragmentary remains of a Byzantine installation which seems to have been a bath.

Tall Abū Hawam

(Department of Antiquities.)

THE excavation was continued during the months of March and April 1933. The remaining area of the tell was excavated to the sand. Late Bronze, Early Iron I, Early Iron II, and Persian or Hellenistic occupations were recorded.

These were represented respectively by Mycenaean and Cypriote pottery, with scarabs of Amenophis III; by jugs, bowls, and lentoid flasks ornamented with concentric circles in red and black, with or without a cream or pink slip;

by burnished red slip ware, of Cypriote type, with black concentric rings mechanically drawn, and various other burnished wares with red or cream slip, or both; by a few fragments of Greek black-figure ware, flange-rimmed saucer lamps, and square-shouldered small-handled amphorae.

The Late Bronze, Early Iron II, and Hellenistic towns were walled.

A full report will appear in a subsequent number of this *QUARTERLY*.

Tall el 'Ajjûl

(British School of Archaeology in Egypt; directed by Sir W. M. Flinders Petrie.)

THE first palace, which was built at the close of the VIth Dynasty of Egypt, had been discovered in part in the previous season, beneath the walls of five later palaces. It was therefore necessary to remove the later works considerably in order to expose the earliest building. This surrounded a large square court-yard, which was never built over. On the north and west sides of the court there were large chambers, with a wide stone basement like that of the outer wall; on the east side was only a narrower stone wall and brick chambers; on the south side only a line of single irregular blocks. It seems evident that when half of the design was executed it was cut short, the south side with chambers was cancelled, and the court was only closed up by a plain narrow wall. This change probably was due to the builders' success in conquering Egypt, and founding the VIIth Dynasty, when Gaza became a mere local capital instead of a national frontier.

The design was originally a square of 130 feet of 11 inches; this measure was later known at Byblos as 11.10 inches, and elsewhere as 11 to 11.7 inches. The mode of construction of the stone basement is by upright slabs along the sides, with a packing of large blocks between them, 70 inches wide on the north and west, 53 inches on the east, and five chamber-walls on the north. On the west the chamber-walls were of irregular blocks. Upon this basement stood walls of black brick, white plastered.

There were several drains and sump-holes for water, and in the VIIth and XIIth Dynasty palaces there were bath-rooms, with a privy pit of stone 6 feet deep. The plan of the whole building most resembles that of the palace of Arslan Tape.

The palace site having been examined, other buildings were cleared to the south of it. These were of the period of the VIIth and XIIth Dynasties, but not later. More of the foreign painted pottery was found. The rooms at the south-east corner, disclosed in 1931, were deepened to the bottom. Among the objects there was a large inlaid dagger of the Luristan type, at the level of the XIIth or early Hyksos building. Five portions of uncultivated land

on the south side were searched, and proved to be all of Hyksos age; extended work there is in view.

In the cemetery about seventy graves were opened, of the Hyksos and XVIIIth Dynasty periods. Another expiatory burial was found, like that of last year, with all gold and silver torn to pieces and melted, alabaster smashed and burnt, also part of a delicate game-board of ivory. The most interesting piece was a fragment of a sheet of silver (or electrum) with a repoussé relief of a female head, the tomb being of Hyksos age. The largest tomb known, 14 × 5 feet, was that of the Egyptian governor under Tut-ankh-amen, of whom the gold official ring was found. This was a family grave, continuing in use for half a century, until Rameses II, as shown by a scarab. It proves that the Egyptian rule was not driven from the south after the Akhenaten revolt, but continued unbroken from Amenhetep I till late Ramesside times. A large quantity of pottery here was both of Aegean work and local imitation.

Tall ed Duweir

(Expedition of the Wellcome Historical Museum, London; directed by Mr. J. L. Starkey.)

THE tell is the extension of a limestone ridge, surrounded on four sides by wide valleys, isolating it from the adjoining hills, so that it is almost an island site. Its north, east, and west sides are steeply scarped, with the ruins of stone buildings capping its upper levels. A sloping approach at the south-west corner of the mound indicated the position of the gateway, flanked by a mass of masonry which seemed to mark the position of a great bastion or fortified tower.

In this first season's work at Tall ed Duweir the excavators set out to clear an area on the lower slopes to be used as dumping ground for the debris from the town levels above, and the ground chosen for this purpose, near the north-west corner of the mound, proved to contain many rock-cut tomb chambers. These we had to examine before we could dump our rubbish, and they produced a series of pottery and small objects, chiefly of the early Second Iron Age.

There were also single shaft burials of an earlier phase of Israelite occupation, and a few good groups of the Middle Bronze period, which show some pottery types comparable to examples found at Tall el 'Ajjūl and Jericho.

A large tomb which was accidentally discovered behind the camp house contained many pottery figures of Astarte, her dove, beds and chairs and several rattles, also a spirited model of a horse and rider.

A preliminary investigation of the large ruin which crowns the tell disclosed the plan of a residency of the Persian period, which was superimposed on

a larger and earlier structure below. The stone walls and floors of the former complex had been surfaced with a thick coat of white lime plaster, and the column bases found in position in the open court-yard also showed traces of white plaster; some column drums had been removed and re-used by later settlers in one of the small chambers of the residency.

The lines of fortification surrounding the site were traced, and it was found that the lower revetment had been recessed back at intervals, forming panels. The heavy masonry was preserved in the main to a depth of 25 feet, but extensive stretches of the revetment show where hastily carried out repairs had been made by the defenders. At a later date large breaches had been made in this revetment, where fire had been used to bring down the upper walls.

Part of a bronze helmet crest was found lying under fallen masonry against the walls, and many arrow-heads give evidence of the presence of Assyrian troops before the city at the beginning of the eighth century B.C. Spearmen wearing helmets with a similar crest are shown in the Lachish reliefs from Sennacherib's palace at Niniveh. Another interesting find was a bronze Maat feather overlaid with gold leaf, found in a small complex of XIXth Dynasty dwellings on the east side of the mound.

*Umm Qatāfa Cave*¹

(Institut de Paléontologie Humaine, Paris; directed by Monsieur R. Neuville.)

WHEN the excavation of 1928 came to an end a very thick layer (2 to 4 m.) of fallen rock, lying below the Acheulean levels, had been reached.

During the autumn of 1932 the excavator cleared this fallen rock and found beneath it an industry of flakes analogous to the Tayacian² in France. This industry, which includes no *coups de poing*, is stratigraphically prior to the typical Acheulean of the cave, and is the oldest so far found in Palestine.

Wādī el Maghāra

(Joint Expedition of the British School of Archaeology in Jerusalem and the American School of Prehistoric Research; directed by Miss D. A. E. Garrod.)

Maghārat el Wād. The excavation of the Lower Natufian deposit on the terrace and in the mouth of the cave was completed. A number of burials of Lower Natufian date were discovered, two of which contained skeletons with

¹ Cf. *L'Anthropologie*, XLI, 1931, pp. 13-51, 249-63.

² Tayacian, recently identified by Professor Breuil, is an intermediate phase between Clactonian and Mousterian; it is the horizon at which the preparation of the striking platform makes its appearance. Cf. Henri Breuil, 'Le Clactonien', in *Préhistoire*, I, 1932, pp. 127, 131.

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head-dresses of dentalia, similar to those found in 1931. A necklace of bone pendants and dentalia was found adhering to the lower jaw of one of the bodies.

Maghārat et Tabūn. This cave turns out to be very much larger than was expected, and has yielded the most complete Mousterian sequence yet recorded outside Europe. Excavation is still proceeding, but the section up to date is as follows:

Chimney i, ii, <i>Level B</i> : Upper Mousterian	9.50 m.
<i>Level C, D</i> : Middle Mousterian	2.30 m.
<i>Level E</i> : Lower Mousterian	5.00 m.
<i>Level F</i> : Upper Acheulean	0.70 m. (excavation still proceeding).

17.50 m.

The industry of the Upper and Middle Mousterian levels is of Levalloisian type and is in marked contrast with the Lower Mousterian of *E*, which has yielded abundant hand-axes, and thick scrapers resembling those found in the old Mousterian levels in Central and Western Europe. The Upper Acheulean layer is poor, but in a general way it resembles the corresponding level of M. Neuville's site at Umm Qatāfa.

Level C, which appears to correspond with the skeleton layer at the Maghārat es Sukhūl, contains a sub-tropical fauna, characterized by *Rhinoceros merckii* and Hippopotamus. A human skeleton was found in the upper part of this layer, and an isolated jaw at its base.

Note. With reference to the account of excavations at the Maghārat es Sukhūl, published in this *QUARTERLY*, Vol. II, pp. 189 f. Miss D. A. E. Garrod asks us to correct a misstatement which appeared in that account: 'The work at the Maghārat es Sukhūl was carried out under the direction of Mr. T. D. McCown, she herself being absent through illness during the whole season. The misstatement is not due to any mistake on the part of the Editor of the *QUARTERLY*, but appears in Mr. McCown's typescript; had he submitted it to her before sending it to the Department of Antiquities, she would have corrected it on the spot.'

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¹ Continued from Vol. II, p. 184. The following abbreviations should be noted in addition to those listed in Vol. I, pp. 192 f.: *AAnzJDAI* = Archaeologischer Anzeiger, Jahrbuch des Deutschen Archaeologischen Instituts; *QDAP* = Quarterly of the Department of Antiquities, Palestine.

The attention of the reader is also drawn to the map of excavation sites in Palestine, published in the *QSt.*, 1932, facing p. 220, and the map on p. 172.

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